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HISTORY

OF THE

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT



INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

US 5926.5.46



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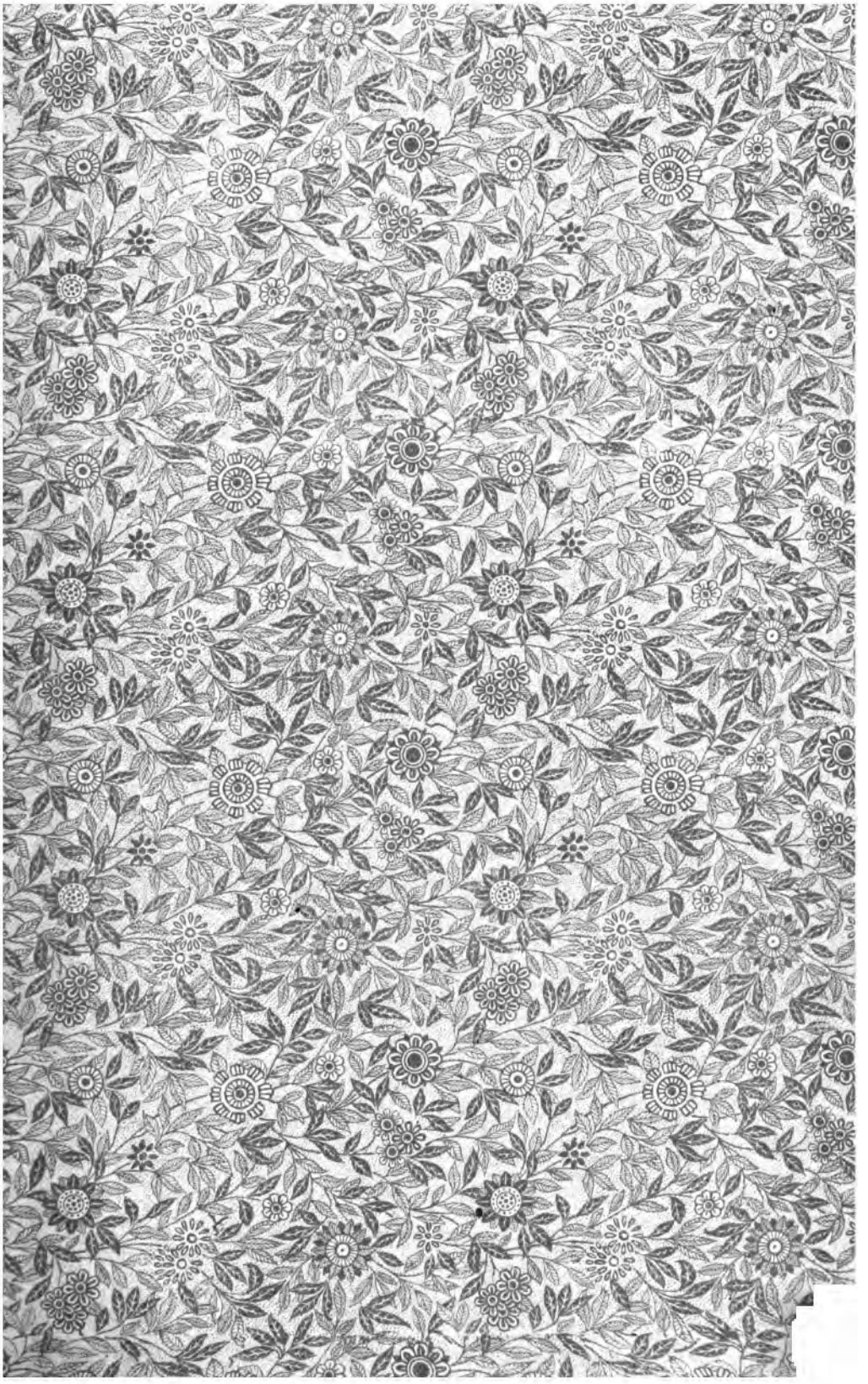
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Received

2 Nov. 1888.





HISTORY

OF

THE FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT

INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

September, 1861 - September, 1865

Compiled by Order of the Regimental Association

By Thomas H. Bringhurst and Frank Swigart.

C. Logansport, Ind.

1888

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Bright Fund

PRESS OF
WILSON, HUMPHREYS & CO.
LOGANSPORT, IND.

DEDICATED

TO THE

Enlisted Men of the Forty-sixth Regiment,

Indiana Volunteers;

For the Private Soldiers are the true Heroes of the War; not the officers, upon whom too generally falls all the credit of successful action. They bear the weight of the heavy blows sent by the enemy, while the glory earned by them too often settles around those who, although more prominent upon record, are often less so upon the field.

PREFACE.

AT the annual meeting of the FORTY-SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION, held at Delphi, Ind., in September last, it was determined that a History of the Regiment should be prepared, and a committee was appointed to compile the work. The duty has been performed, and the Committee presents this volume as the result of its labor, in the hope that the book will serve the purpose of the Association, in giving the survivors of the Regiment, in sufficient detail, a record of most of the incidents of the service.

The Committee does not pretend that it has succeeded in compiling a work that will entertain the general public, though, to many outside of the organization, it may prove interesting. It was designed to furnish the survivors of the Regiment, their families and friends, a book which, now and in future years, may recall the stirring and exciting scenes through which the Regiment passed.

Much difficulty has been encountered by the Committee, in reaching facts and dates through the memory of the members of the Regiment. The lapse of a quarter of a century has dimmed the memory of nearly all, and left many interesting facts and events forgotten. With the material at hand, the Committee has done the best that was possible, and believes that the History will be found as complete as could be expected.

The service of the Regiment was varied. It served on land and water. Much of its time was spent on gunboats, transports and flatboats. It served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. It was

often engaged independent of other regiments. It was in active service nearly four years, and with many of its original members as officers. It was in many important actions, and acknowledges one *bona-fide* retreat. The members of the Regiment were harmonious, and the most unwelcome order was always promptly obeyed.

The members of the Committee acknowledge the pleasure they have enjoyed in reviving many forgotten incidents of the service, and the companionship of the comrades of those eventful days. Even the fatigue, the danger and the suffering of the times, were compensated for, by the acts of kindness they called out, and cannot be forgotten.

The record of no Indiana regiment was dimmed by any act that dishonored its members or the State. The Forty-sixth simply claims that it was an Indiana regiment, and that its members are satisfied with its record.

THOS. H. BRINGHURST,
FRANK SWIGART,

July 2, 1888. *Committee.*

The Forty-Sixth Indiana.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.— FIRST MARCH.— INDIANAPOLIS.— MADISON.— LOUISVILLE. — CAMP OAKLAND.— BARDSTOWN.—WICKLIFF.— SALT RIVER.— GENERAL NELSON.— DOWN THE RIVER.— EVANSVILLE.— PADUCAH.— CAIRO.— SEPTEMBER, 1861 - FEBRUARY, 1862.

THE campaigns of the "three months' service" were concluded. The defeat at Bull Run had been suffered, and the Nation was preparing for the desperate struggle, now manifestly upon it. Indiana was alive with military preparation. Already she had many regiments in the field. Cass, Carroll and White counties had recruited and sent the Nation's army six companies of infantry, and a considerable number of the citizens of those counties had joined organizations in other districts. Portions of a regiment had been recruited at Logansport, under a promise by Governor Morton that a regiment would be accepted from that point, provided the State should be at no expense for quarters. Barracks had been commenced there, on a citizens' subscription, and were sufficiently advanced to be made habitable by the 7th of October, 1861. Final authority for organizing the Forty-sixth Regiment was received in the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, September 30, 1861.

"Hon. R. P. DeHart, Hon. Graham N. Fitch, Newton G. Scott and Thomas H. Bringhurst are authorized to raise a regiment, to rendezvous at Logansport. Build your barracks, hurry up your company organizations and put them in camp.

"By order of GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON.
"WILLIAM R. HOLLOWAY."

This stimulated recruiting, and, in a few days, the regiment was in camp, made up as follows:

A full company from Cass county, under John Guthrie, entered September 30.

Part of a company from Camden, Carroll county, under David Paden and David Howell, October 3.

A full company from Delphi, Carroll county, under John H. Gould, October 5.

A full company from Cass county, under Aaron M. Flory, October 7.

A part of a company from Carroll county, under Bernard F. Schermerhorn, October 10.

A part of a company from Pulaski county, under Felix B. Thomas, October 17.

A part of a company from White county, under William Spencer, October 18.

A part of a company from Fulton county, under Benjamin F. Grover.

A part of a company from Wabash and White counties, under James H. Thomas.

A part of a company from White county, under Robert W. Sill, October 20.

A part of a company from Cass county, under N. B. Booth, October 20.

The camp was fully organized and under discipline by October 7, when John H. Gould was appointed to command the barracks, who issued the first "regimental orders" on that day.

On September 30, 1861, commissions were issued by Governor Morton to the field officers, as follows: Graham N. Fitch, colonel; Newton G. Scott, lieutenant colonel; Thomas H. Bringhurst, major; Richard P. DeHart, adjutant; and, on September 24, to David D. Dykeman, quartermaster; on December 11, to Robert Irvin, chaplain; on October 7, to Horace Coleman, surgeon, and to William S. Haymond, assistant surgeon.

During October, 1861, the several companies having been filled up to the maximum, elections were held for company officers, resulting in the following organizations:

Company A.— Captain, John H. Gould; first lieutenant, William A. Pigman; second lieutenant, James M. Watts.

Company B.— Captain, Aaron M. Flory; first lieutenant, John T. Castle; second lieutenant, John M. Arnout.

Company C.— Captain, Bernard F. Schermerhorn; first lieutenant, Anthony Garret; second lieutenant, Andrew B. Robertson.

Company D.— Captain, John Guthrie; first lieutenant, William M. DeHart; second lieutenant, Charles A. Brownlie.

Company E.—Captain, William Spencer; first lieutenant, Eli R. Herman; second lieutenant, Henry Snyder.

Company F.—Captain, David Howell; first lieutenant, Bernard B. Dailey; second lieutenant, Atlas A. Benham.

Company G.—Captain, Robert W. Sill; first lieutenant, Joseph D. Cowdin; second lieutenant, John M. Berkey.

Company H.—Captain, Felix B. Thomas; first lieutenant, George Burson; second lieutenant, James W. Brown.

Company I.—Captain, James H. Thomas; first lieutenant, John W. F. Liston; second lieutenant, N. B. Booth.

Company K.—Captain, Benjamin F. Grover; first lieutenant, Robert M. Shields; second lieutenant, Jacob H. Leiter.

Commissions for the above officers were given them at Indianapolis, on December 11, bearing date October 4, 1861.

Anticipating an early departure, the several departments of the regiment were actively engaged in procuring the necessary supplies. An abundance of comfortable clothing was received and distributed. An inferior article of Enfield rifles was received. Horses were purchased for wagons. [The wagons were met at Louisville.] Pending the expected orders to move, the regiment was industriously drilled. On the 28th of November the monotony of camp life was diversified by the marriage of Mr. William Cornell, of Company D., to Miss Annett Smith, by the regimental chaplain, Robert Irvin. The ceremony was performed on a platform, in the presence of the assembled regiment.

On the morning of the 12th of December, 1861, the Forty-sixth regiment broke camp and prepared for actual service. At 8 o'clock the line was formed and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant Edgar E. Phelps, of the regular army, for three years. Officers and men took the regulation oath, and, led by the Logan band, took up the line of march for the war. The route was direct for the depot of the Wabash railroad, where the regiment was rapidly and safely placed on comfortable cars, and, at 10 o'clock, the train moved slowly off toward LaFayette. Just previous to the departure a handsome national flag was presented to the regiment by the citizens of Logansport, through Mr. Charles B. Lasselle, which was received, on behalf of the regiment, by Colonel G. N. Fitch.

As descriptive of the departure of the regiment, the following is copied from the Logansport *Journal* of December 14, 1861:

"The spectacle was such as has never before been witnessed in this place. The streets through which the regiment marched were crowded with people, and it was scarcely possible to make a passage through the mass. The gleam of the bright Enfields, the measured tread of the thousand men, the music, the gallant bearing of the soldiers, and, more than all, the thought that all this preparation — this bustle — was, most likely, the opening scene to a bloody tragedy, gave an interest to the occasion that could be experienced at no other time.

* * * * * * * * *

"At the depot the scene was still more exciting. No less than four thousand persons had gathered there to take a last look at the boys and bid them good-bye. Mothers who had given up their only son, to subject him to certain hardship, danger and probable death to vindicate the honor of the Government; fathers bravely struggling against fraternal emotion and exhorting their boys to noble deeds in the defense of the right; brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, all shaken by a natural grief at the sad parting, yet, with all, not a word of repining, not a wish that the loved ones should remain at home in the hour of their country's peril."

Arriving at LaFayette, the regiment was received at the depot by the Fortieth Regiment, under Colonel Wilson, and by Cox's battery.

On the arrival of the regiment at Indianapolis, camp was found already prepared by a detail sent down in advance, and orders were in waiting directing the regiment to proceed immediately to Louisville. The train was taken for Madison on the 14th of December.

Madison was reached at 3 A. M. on the 15th. The reception was rather cold and cheerless. The boats intended for the regiment were not ready, and the men were compelled to accept quarters along the levee until daylight. At 6.30 A. M. the right division, under the lieutenant colonel, marched aboard the "City of Madison," and the left, under the major, the "Lancaster, No. 3." At 10 o'clock the boats pushed out into the river. The levee was lined with people, who greeted the soldiers with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. The soldiers responded with such shouts as a thousand such throats could utter.

As the two boats passed down the river, with the crowded levee in sight and under the sound of the bells ringing for church, it recalled to many a similar scene, which occurred on the same spot, years before. In 1846 a company from Cass county was going to the Mexican war. It came from Logansport, through Indianapolis, to Madison, and was transported by steamboat from Madison to Louisville on a Sunday morning. The same drummer

who beat to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me" then, again beat to the same tune now from a similar position.

The passage down the river was uneventful. In landing, one of the men walked off a plank, and would have been drowned only for the prompt assistance of his comrades. This soldier had been in the enjoyment of a pair of new shoes, and his apparent anxiety to keep them out of the water submerged his head. Quite an effort was necessary, on the part of the man's friends, to restore his vital parts to the atmosphere, at the expense of the shoes.

The regiment arrived at Jeffersonville at 1 P. M. At 4, orders came for disembarkation at Louisville. At 7 o'clock the regiment was on its camp ground, on or near the Oakland race course, a short distance from the city. Orders were out for an immediate march, but some delay was necessary, on account of the non-arrival of the wagons. A large number of troops were on the ground, and there was much confusion.

The regimental wagons arrived on the 18th. The horses were hitched up in their new harness and made a grand appearance.

The chaplain, Mr. Irvin, organized the postoffice.

Swain H. Nelson, of Company A, was injured by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was subsequently killed at Champion's Hill.

The regiment was restricted to thirteen wagons. This necessitated the turning over of forty horses. Mr. Van Vorst, the wagon-master, was so discriminating in his selection that the best animals largely predominated on the regiment's side.

The regiment left Camp Oakland on the 18th of December at 2 o'clock, and encamped for the night at Fern creek, eleven miles from Louisville.

The Eleventh Michigan, which left in advance, was already in camp. The wagons were behind, and did not arrive in time for cooking. Considerable grumbling arose from the necessity of going to bed without supper. The wagons straggled in during the night, and as each one arrived, the driver aroused the camp in finding his company.

Reveille was beaten on the 19th at 4 o'clock, and some hours were spent in hunting up camp property and getting into shape. Then there was a march of seven miles to a camp by a spring, and on hilly ground.

On the 20th, fifteen miles were made with much complaint about stiff limbs and sore feet. During the night, the Fifty-eighth

Ohio, Colonel Carr, arrived and went into camp. Many of the men were broken down. Their wagons and some hired teams were loaded with exhausted men, knapsacks and guns. The men were so tired that, without waiting for tents, they threw themselves upon the ground and slept. During the night the thermometer fell to twelve degrees.

On the 21st the regiment reached Bardstown, forty miles from Louisville. The encampment was on the south fork of Green river. Here a member of Company I had an attack of insanity. He broke from camp and went through houses generally, greatly alarming the natives. He was finally subdued. The weather turned cold and there was much suffering. Some had small stoves, which helped considerably. On the 23d a move was made to a better location. Great preparations were being made for Christmas. Negroes came in with turkies and pies, all of which found a ready market. On the 28th camp was again moved, five miles south on the pike.

On the 2d a large Sibley tent, occupied by a number of Company H, took fire while the regiment was on drill. The edifice, with its entire contents, was destroyed, and twenty homeless wanderers were cast upon the charities of an unsympathizing camp. No insurance. On the same day the quartermaster sent a trusty agent to town for rations of groceries. Meeting with unexpected good friends, the man became confused in his mission, and drew 1,200 pounds of fresh meat. He arrived in camp at midnight, and insisted that meat was what the quartermaster wanted.

The regiment was drilled four hours in the morning and three in the afternoon. The latter drill was with knapsacks. None were exempt from the duty, except on surgeon's certificate. The earlier and later portions of the day were devoted to persimmons, of which there was an abundance.

On the 6th the regiment started for Camp Wickliff, twenty-three miles distant, and went into camp at Knob creek, fourteen miles. Weather severely cold and roads muddy. Reached Wickliff at 11 A. M. There was great confusion from the rush of troops and stores. Thermometer fifteen degrees.

The Forty-sixth at Wickliff, was brigaded with the Forty-first Ohio, the Forty-seventh Indiana and the Sixth Kentucky, under command of Colonel William B. Hazen, of the Forty-first Ohio. Squad, company, regimental and brigade schools were immediately organized, and, in fair weather, drilling occupied the greater part

of the day. The regimental drills were enjoyed from 1 to 4 o'clock each afternoon, a portion of the time with knapsacks. The sick list averaged 125.

During the five weeks' stay at Camp Wickliff there was much wet and cold weather. The discipline of General Nelson was very severe, rendering the first experience of the regiment in military life not enchanting.

The regiment started for the Ohio river on the 14th of February. The weather was very cold, and the roads exceedingly heavy. Sixteen miles were made by evening. The men suffered very much, and the fatigue was much aggravated by the imperative orders of General Nelson against straggling. Went into camp at dark. The wagons had stalled, and did not come in until 9 o'clock. The weather grew colder and there were no tents. An abundance of hay was found and appropriated. Fences were also used quite liberally.

The regiment remained in that camp all the next day, and on the 16th again took up the line of march, and arrived within two miles of the Ohio river at dark. On this last march the suffering was extreme. Over a thousand men straggled. Many did not get into camp until the next day. The Forty-sixth suffered as little as any regiment, and came into camp in fair order. It was on this march that General Nelson gathered in so many swords from officers, for permitting their men to lie on the snow.

On the 17th orders were received to prepare for embarkation on steamboats. They were already at the landing, awaiting their loads. The assignment of boats for the division was as follows:

On the "Diana," the Sixth Ohio, with General Nelson, as the flag ship; on the "Autocrat," the Twenty-fourth Ohio; on the "John Raines," the Fifty-first Ohio; on the "Woodford," the Thirty-sixth Indiana; on the "Silver Moon," the right wing of the Forty-first Ohio; on the "Lady Jackson," the left wing of the Forty-first Ohio; on the "Glendale," the right wing of the Forty-seventh Indiana; on the "Lady Pike," the left wing of the Forty-seventh Indiana; on the "Izetta," Companies A, F, D and I, of the Forty-sixth Indiana; on the "City of Madison," Companies C, H and E, and on the "Golden State," G, K and B, of the same regiment; on the "Lancaster, No. 4," the right wing, and on the "Switzerland," the left wing of the Sixth Kentucky.

A field officer was on each boat. Colonel Fitch was on the "City of Madison," Lieutenant Colonel Scott on the "Izetta" and

Major Bringhurst on the "Golden State." The work of loading was accomplished by 8 P. M., with great difficulty. The loaded wagons were backed down the steep bank by large details of men, and the miscellaneous equipage of the regiment was piled up on the boats' decks in great confusion. It was not assorted until late next day. The officers were ordered to run the boats in a prescribed order, in double column, with the "Diana" in the lead. The imperative order to each was to follow his leader, regardless of circumstances. The fleet started out in a misty rain, and the boats became considerably mixed up. Stops were necessary on account of the fog, and at daylight the fleet had made only eighty miles. Cannelton was reached by 9 o'clock, where a full supply of coal had been ordered and was expected. None was ready, and General Nelson loudly threatened to hang the proprietor for his delinquency. The fleet remained until 5.30 P. M., getting what coal was possible.

After considerable running up and down the river, a portion of the fleet reached Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river, and 315 miles below the starting point. Here the leading boats turned up the river, and the "Golden State," with the left companies, followed to Evansville, 151 miles above. The other boats, with the remainder of the regiment, had not been seen since the start, on the 17th.

The portion of the fleet now together (seventeen boats), kept on past Evansville, and it seemed that the whole expedition had lost purpose and was returning at will. The order to follow the leading boat was still good, but the major in charge of the "Golden State," thinking it a waste of fuel to be thus aimlessly running up and down the river, when about twelve miles above Evansville, ordered the captain of the boat to run in shore and tie up until General Nelson found out what he wanted to do. Accordingly the "Golden State" was turned into the bank and tied up, while the soldiers, crew and officers of the boat patiently awaited developments. Boat after boat passed up until all seemed gone.

Suddenly the "Diana," the flag ship, was seen coming down the river, under a full head of steam. Evidently the "Golden State" was noticed, for the "Diana" turned short in toward her. And now there was tribulation among the occupants of the "Golden State." The plainest order of General Nelson had been disobeyed, and the reputation of that officer for severe discipline warranted any punishment that could be anticipated.

As the "Diana" came near, an aide of the general's came to the side of the boiler deck and inquired the name of the regiment and of the colonel, which were given him by the major. In a moment the general himself came forward and inquired the reason of the boat's position. The major described an accident that had occurred near Evansville—not serious. The general said he would come aboard and see what was the matter, and the captain of the boat hastened to the engineer, to post him on the situation. On coming on board, the general sent for that officer and got an accurate description of the break, and an estimate of the time required to repair it. Many inquiries were made by the general about the regiment and Colonel Fitch. He said the regiment was a good one and had good officers, but all had much to learn. He was invited to dinner by the major and concluded to stay.

At dinner the general was very sociable, but there was a cloud over the boat officers. The captain had a card suspended over the table announcing that one dollar and fifty cents per day would be charged officers for board. The general ordered the card down, and threatened that if he ever knew him to charge over one dollar per day, he would hunt him up and execute him. He said the Government paid a large sum for the service of the boats, and the soldiers should not be imposed upon.

After dinner, the general invited the major to go with him on board the "Diana," which he did, after leaving orders with the captain of the "Golden State" to come to Evansville, as soon as the repairs were completed. On the "Diana" the officers of the boat and of the Sixth Ohio were about to sit down to dinner. On invitation, the general and the major again dined.

At Evansville, the general and his new aide went to the telegraph office, whence the general sent many dispatches up the river. They then returned to the landing, and, as the "Golden State" had arrived, the major went on board and started down the river. Before leaving, the general gave especial orders that the regiment should wait at Paducah for orders from him, for he should retain it in his division.

The "Golden State" reached Paducah at 3.30 A. M., on the 21st. The major immediately reported the regiment to General Sherman, who was in his office with his aides, busy forwarding troops on their several routes. He directed the Forty-sixth to report to General Payne, at Cairo, and at 6 o'clock the "Golden State," with her three companies, was again steaming down the river.

The "City of Madison" and the "Izetta," with the remainder of the regiment, reached Paducah on the evening of the 21st, and were sent on to Cairo. General Nelson made strenuous efforts with General Sherman to retain the regiment, but without success.

The several companies did not come together until they met at Commerce, on the 23d of February.

On the arrival of the "Golden State" at Cairo, the whole regiment was ordered by General Payne to report to General Pope, at Commerce, Missouri.

CHAPTER II.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.—COMMERCE.—HEAVY SHELLING.—NEW MADRID.—FORT THOMPSON.—RUNNING THE BATTERIES.—EVACUATION.—NIGHT MARCH.—POINT PLEASANT.—BUILDING BATTERIES.—TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.—OSCEOLA.—FORT PILLOW.—MEMPHIS NAVAL BATTLE.—TAKING DOWN THE FLAG.—AGAIN AFLOAT.—FEBRUARY-JUNE, 1862.

THE following vacancies and promotions occurred between February and June, 1862:

Captain Felix B. Thomas, of Company H, resigned March 28, 1862; Lieutenant George Burson succeeded him, and Lieutenant James W. Brown was commissioned first, and James F. Mitchell second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Benham, of Company F, died April 1, 1862; Joel Ferris was appointed second lieutenant.

Lieutenant J. W. F. Liston, of Company I, resigned April 22, 1862; Lieutenant Jacob McCormick was appointed first, and N. B. Booth second lieutenant.

Lieutenant John M. Arnout, of Company B, resigned April 1, 1862, and was succeeded by Sergeant Matthew K. Graham.

First Lieutenant Anthony Garrett, of Company C, resigned April 26, 1862; Lieutenant A. B. Robertson was commissioned first, and Sergeant John Troxell second lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Leiter, of Company K, resigned April 30, 1862; Sergeant John McClung was commissioned to succeed him.

Second Lieutenant John M. Berkey, of Company G, resigned May 6, 1862; Sergeant James Hess was appointed to succeed him.

Second Lieutenant N. B. Booth, of Company I, resigned May 21, 1862; Sergeant Joseph H. Benner was commissioned to succeed him.

Captain John Guthrie, of Company D, resigned May 10, 1862;

he was succeeded by Lieutenant William M. DeHart; Lieutenant Charles A. Brownlie was commissioned to succeed him, and Sergeant A. K. Ewing was commissioned second lieutenant.

Captain David Howell, of Company F, resigned February 5, 1862; Samuel Osborn was commissioned in his place.

Captain Osborn, of Company F, resigned May 26, 1862; he was succeeded by Lieutenant B. B. Daily; Lieutenant Joel Ferris was appointed first, and Joseph C. Plumb second lieutenant.

Lieutenant Colonel N. G. Scott resigned May 24, 1862; he was succeeded by Major T. H. Bringhurst; Captain John H. Gould, of Company A, was appointed major; Lieutenant William A. Pigman was commissioned captain of Company A; James M. Watts was commissioned first, and James V. Brough second lieutenant.

Chaplain Robert Irvin resigned May 8, 1862.

At Cairo were the 15,000 prisoners captured at Fort Donaldson, and the gunboats that had taken so prominent a part in that magnificent victory. On the 21st orders were received to draw rations and proceed to Commerce, forty miles above Cairo. The other two boats had not yet arrived, but the "Golden State" steamed out on the 23d, at noon, and reached Commerce, after much delay from sandbars, at 6 P. M.

On the 23d the companies on the "Golden State" began unloading, and were soon in camp on the bluffs. The "Izetta," under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with four of the tardy companies, came in and spent the remainder of the day in unloading. On the 24th of February the regiment was on the road to Benton, Mo. Immense quantities of stores and ammunition were on the road, and artillery and cavalry were hurrying to the front. Benton was reached at 2 o'clock. The town is the county seat, and has all the adjuncts of an imposing court. There was a large bar, according to the Record, but the members of it were absent, following the fortunes of General "Jeff" Thompson. The Forty-sixth filled the bench, the bar, the witness and the jury boxes, and members of it cried, "O yes! O yes!" from the sheriff's desk.

The seats were fully occupied by the less ambitious members of the regiment. There was a great influx of law books in regimental quarters. General Palmer collected about a hundred volumes of reports and statutes and returned them to the Court-house. It was remarked that stray law books were found only about the quarters of ex-attorneys. Nothing was discovered in other tents except chickens and an occasional pig.

The remaining three companies of the regiment, under Colonel Fitch, arrived at Benton on the 25th. They had left the "City of Madison" at Cairo and shipped on the "Switzerland."

On the 1st of March the regiment left Benton and soon found the road obstructed by timber and broken bridges. It went into camp at 5 P. M. Resumed the march next day. Heavy rain. Much mud. Crowded roads. Made five miles in five hours. At 3 P. M. stacked knapsacks and marched seven miles to dryer ground. On the 3d, reached within thirteen miles of New Madrid, with a bright prospect for a fight. Overtook "Jeff" Thompson, two miles from camp, and captured three of his guns.

There were now in Pope's column about 9,000 men, with some artillery. The Forty-sixth was in the Third Division, under General Palmer. The First Brigade (the Thirty-fourth and the Forty-seventh regiments) was under Colonel Slack. The Second Brigade (the Forty-third and the Forty-sixth) under Colonel Fitch. The Seventh Illinois Cavalry and the First Missouri Battery were attached to this division.

At 1.30 the column was within two miles of New Madrid. City very quiet. A regiment of infantry and battalion of cavalry deployed on each side of the road. General Pope came up and took position. Skirmishers advanced. As the column came in view of the rebels, their gunboats opened fire. Their aim was good but their fuse short. The fire was kept up until 5 o'clock. In the meantime the Forty-sixth had been assigned, with an Iowa regiment, to support General Granger, who was pressing the rebels toward the river. On the retreat of the rebels the regiment went into camp.

Up to the 13th, skirmishing and manœuvering occupied the time. A rebel surrender was now only a question of time.

On the 14th, at 3 o'clock, the division marched out to relieve Stanley's First Division, in the trenches. Heavy guns had arrived and been placed in battery, ready for business. The rebels had become aware of the presence of their new antagonists, and had determined to leave. The Forty-sixth waded through deep mud and a heavy rain to their position, near the fort. At daylight, a squad of artillerists, under Captain Joseph A. Mower, suspecting an evacuation, went into the fort and found it empty. All were gone but three men. Two of them were asleep and the other drunk. Captain Mower took the colors of the Forty-seventh Regiment and raised them over the fort. As the raising fog enabled

the soldiers to see, a shout went up from those nearest, which was taken up and repeated to the outermost camp.

The situation, as formed by the evacuation of the forts, left the rebels strongly fortified at Island No. 10, with six gunboats, under Commodore Hollins, hemmed in, in a twenty-mile stretch of river. They had an infantry force along the road between Island No. 10 and Tiptonsville, a distance, by land, of five or six miles. There were two Federal gunboats in the river, with the advantage, to them, of being able to go further down the stream.

Tiptonsville was the gateway now to Island No. 10. When that was lost to the rebels the situation was lost. There was, already, a Federal gun at Point Pleasant, on the Missouri side, a few miles above Tiptonsville. Now, it was proposed to erect a battery further down, and opposite Tiptonsville.

On the 16th of March the regiment started, at 9 P. M., down to the river bank. Extreme silence was enjoined. A few miles below New Madrid two large guns were met in the road with long ropes attached. Details of a hundred men were invited to "take hold," which was done, and, until five o'clock next morning, over hills, through swamps, the regiment dragged the guns, when Point Pleasant was reached, and in half an hour the tired and hungry men were asleep.

At 2 P. M., on the 17th, the regiment started for Riddle's Point. To avoid the enemy it took a road back from the river. The road was swampy, and led through woods, cornfields, barnyards, streams and fences. A halt was made back of the "Point" at 3.30, but too near the river, and a backward move was made. The whole division then went into camp on a fine large meadow. On the morning of the 18th four meals were due the men, and yet no wagons in sight. At 11 o'clock a dash was made for the straggling cattle, hogs and chickens, and the fast was broken at noon. At 4 o'clock all the wagons were up and a big supper was prepared. The long grass was cut and made into beds, and a huge sleep was anticipated. At 7 o'clock orders came to prepare for an immediate march, with arms and blankets. "Positively no talking or coughing" was an order often repeated. Marched two and one-half miles. The right was halted in pitch darkness. Companies A and C marched on, while the other companies stacked arms and were introduced to wagons loaded with spades, picks and empty corn sacks. With these the eight companies were armed and marched off in the darkness.

Although the regiment was in ignorance of what was to be done, there were those present who knew what was wanted and how to accomplish it. A few officers were dodging about with lines and pegs, and the men were soon at work, digging here and filling there, guided by the white pegs arranged by the engineers. Bags were filled and piled up, under their direction. At 12 o'clock it began to rain, with a sharp thunder storm. The remainder of the night was showery. The regiment was about opposite Tiptonsville, and the noise made by the rebels, as they loaded their transports, and their occasional shouts, could be distinctly heard.

The work on the battery progressed rapidly all night. The men had but an imperfect understanding of their work, but they had confidence in the intelligence and skill that were directing them. Toward daylight a force was put to work digging rifle pits, for the protection of the men against the gunboats. Nearly enough were completed to afford protection for all; but all contained water.

When daylight came the men were astonished at their work. There was a battery of four guns well protected by bags of earth, and by embankments. The magazine in the rear was a complete room, impervious to any attack. All seemed ready to receive and resist successfully, any assault from the boats. There were eighty rifle pits, looking comfortable enough, but rather unpleasantly similar to graves.

After daylight, as the work was being finished, the men laid down, and many of them slept. Others were anticipating the surprise of the rebels when we opened fire on them. About 8 o'clock a fine large transport came puffing up the river. When opposite the battery, a gun was fired at her. The ball went screaming through the air, struck the water just inside the boat, and passed over her into the woods beyond. The boat put on all steam, and, after another ineffectual fire from the other gun, passed out of range. This scene had scarcely closed when another packet came up, evidently ignorant of the situation. At the landing at Tiptonsville, the boats set up a continuous whistling to warn coming boats of the danger, but the one coming up took no notice of it, and was soon in range. The guns were both ready, and fired separately. The first shot went just ahead of the boat. The second struck the water just behind the bow, arose and went crashing through the upper works. She kept on and was out of range before another shot could be had. In locating the battery, it had

been placed too far up the river. A heavy growth of cypress trees cut passing boats from view too soon. The men were in high glee over the performance, and wanted more. The gunners (regulars) said to them, "Wait a little." In a little while four rebel gunboats were seen putting out from Tiptonsville. They came over the river and paddled about for a while, and then opened fire. The first shell came from a boat directly opposite the rifle pits, passing over them and exploding just over the rear trench. The company which should have occupied it was at the bayou on guard. As each boat obtained position, it opened fire, and soon there was a perfect tempest of shot and shell. Their guns were well aimed, and the shells seemed to explode just where they wanted them. The round shot were thirty-twos. The rifles were sixes, tens and twelves. Some were all lead, others were iron, with a lead band for the rifles. After firing some time the boats changed position, and the men liked it less than before. One boat remained in front while the others came around toward the bayou to obtain a cross fire. A sloop came on an exact line with our trenches. She opened with three guns, throwing ten-inch fuse shells and six and ten-pound percussion. The fire from all the boats was continuous, and left no room outside the trenches for any living thing. The loose banks of the pits and trenches were plowed and dashed over the men in them, and the explosion of the shells in the air and over the trenches was terriffic. The heavy shot caused a sound like a sudden storm, and the lighter ones a fierce scream.

The firing continued nearly an hour and a quarter, and with very little intermission. Our guns got in only an occasional shot. When the gunners showed their heads a storm of iron came, compelling all to go down.

During the firing it was reported that the rebels were landing, and the regiment was called out into line. The report proving false, the men went to the pits. Finding that the guns could not be dismounted, the fleet dropped down the river. But one man was killed in the attack, and he had no mark or wound about him. Dunfee, of Company H, was rendered deaf by the concussion of a shell.

Companies C, D and I were at the bayou, on guard. They were nearer to the boats, and were often covered with the earth dashed out by the balls. Nearly every trench showed marks of the bombardment. Company A, on the right of the rear trench,

received a number, very close. F had them overhead. On the pits, marks were abundant. H occupied those on the right of the front, B on the left. The second of B from the left received a ball on its edge, which bounded out over the ground instead of into the pit, which it might have done. The first pit had two large balls over it, within two or three feet of the occupants. One of G's received a ball through the bank, which knocked it in, but did no other damage. Two balls struck the building back of H, which must have passed very close.

After the engagement the regiment spent the remainder of the day in perfecting the works and in building new ones. Enough provisions were brought from camp for a partial meal at 2 o'clock. The regiment was relieved by the Forty-seventh, at 10 P. M.

The force at Riddle's Point consisted of the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Indiana. There were also 200 cavalry, three light brass field pieces and two ten-pound Parrots, forming the division of General Palmer. At the battery below, the twenty-four pounders were worked by a detail of regulars.

Operations at Tiptonsville were plainly visible from the Missouri side. The rebel gunboats were below, occasionally running up and exchanging shots. Heavy firing was constantly heard at Island No. 10. On the 22d of March four persons were killed by the explosion of a shell, thrown by a rebel gunboat, on the attack on the "Point." It had been kicked about since that time, and was considered harmless. A member of the Forty-seventh undertook to pick out the powder with a file. He, with a citizen and two boys, was killed by the explosion.

The four Indiana regiments did the duty at the "Point." One went down each day. The rifle pits at the battery were extensively decorated. Some of the regiments cut seats in them, built chimneys and otherwise added to their usefulness as residences, but entirely destroyed them as a refuge from shot and shell. Others had to be built. The new pits were ornamented with wall paper, pictures, carpets, stoves, chairs, etc., borrowed from the adjacent abandoned dwellings.

On the 1st of April a fearful storm of wind and rain swept over the camp, blowing down all the tents and flooding the ground.

On the 4th of April the gunboat *Carondelet* ran the rebel bat-

teries above Island No. 10 and came on down to the city. On the 7th the *Pittsburg* also ran past. The two then amused themselves with the rebel land batteries, silencing the most of them.

On the 6th a transport, bearing the stars and stripes, passed rapidly down the river, turned and came up again. A rebel battery opened on it, when the *Carondelet* opened on the battery and soon silenced it. Later the same gunboat attacked another battery and drove the gunners off. A squad was then sent ashore and the guns spiked. On the 7th the *Carondelet* again came down and silenced every battery that could be found. Our people on the Missouri side looked on, and were delighted with the entertainment.

The 7th was the day of the Forty-sixth for duty at the "Point." It went out in a heavy rain. At 2 P. M., orders came for immediate embarkation. On the same afternoon the huge rebel floating battery came down the river. It was arrested and secured. The regiment embarked at 3.30, on the 9th. With the Forty-third, it went on the "Ohio Belle," and landed at Tiptonsville at 6 P. M., and went into camp for the night. The rebels were coming in and surrendering. Island No. 10 had fallen, and the retreat of the rebels was cut off. Three thousand prisoners, including Generals Mackall and Gant, were captured. The latter were on the steamer "Alec. Scott," and were subjected to a very annoying scrutiny by the boys of the Forty-sixth. There were no introductions.

This was the end of the campaign against Island No. 10, the first move toward the opening of the Mississippi. In it, as well as in the final acts at Vicksburg, the Forty-sixth regiment bore an important part.

In a congratulatory order to General Pope, General Halleck said:

"I congratulate you and your command on the success that has crowned your toils and exposure. You have given the final blow to the rebellion in Missouri, and proved yourselves worthy members of the brave army of the West."

And General Pope said to his soldiers:

"Much as the general commanding has desired to shield the forces under his command from unnecessary suffering and loss of life, the success of our operations required unusual courage and patriotism, and an exhibition of the highest qualities of the soldier. The general commanding has expected much from the gallant men of this army, but he is proud and

gratified to-day that his anticipations have been more than realized, and that he has been impressed with a confidence in the officers and men of this command, which foreshadows for them a most brilliant future." * *

Up to the 15th, the regiment was engaged in scouting over the country, capturing rebels and stores. On the 15th, at 7 A. M., the regiment went on board the "G. W. Graham" and the "Emma." General Palmer, with his staff, went on the "Graham." Colonel Fitch commanded the brigade. At 3 o'clock the boats were in sight of Osceola, Ark. The smoke of the rebel gunboats and of Fort Pillow was seen across the bend. On the 16th, the fleet, then numbering twenty-two transports, crossed and tied up on the Arkansas side. In the evening the mortarboats began throwing shells into the fort. At the same time the "Jessie Benton," a beautiful little tug belonging to the navy, took fire and was destroyed. On the 17th, the paymaster came and interviewed the boys, making the first payment on that date. The entire transport fleet, except the "Graham" and "Emma," went up the river, leaving only the Forty-third and Forty-sixth with the gunboats.

At Osceola the ground was wet and low and the river high. The brigade was on land during the day and on the boats at night. The weather was hot. The sick list, on the 23d, was 104. Up to the 9th of May, nothing of interest occurred. Scouting parties went inland, in boats, and any employment that offered was accepted to occupy the time. Under a "Military Masonic Charter," a lodge of Masons was organized at a plantation house, near Osceola, under the direction of Surgeon Horace Coleman. Regular meetings were held, and the institution did quite a satisfactory business. The "jewels" were manufactured at the steamboat blacksmith shop. Beyond the usual benefactions of the institution, the meetings helped to break the monotony of the situation.

On the 9th the rebel gunboats came up, and a regular engagement occurred between the *Van Dorn*, *Price*, *Sumpter*, *Lovell*, *Little Rebel*, *Beauregard* and the *Bragg*, and the Federal fleet. The fight lasted over an hour, and resulted in the sinking of the *Cincinnati* and *Mound City* in shoal water.

The attack was made just at daybreak, and the men on the transports left their beds with commendable promptitude.

Henry S. Fitch came to Osceola as brigade quartermaster. Le Roy Fitch was in command of the "Torrence," a magazine boat, belonging to the navy. George Groves, another Indiana boy, was on duty at one of the mortars.

Up to the 2d of June there was only the usual routine of duty. The regiment was on and off the boat each day.

On the 3d of June, Lieutenant Brownlie was sent down the river reconoitreing. He found a rebel gunboat tied up, while a part of the crew was on shore, getting ice from a house on the bank. He surprised and captured seven of them, and brought them off under the fire of the gunboat. The prisoners were put on horseback, behind the soldiers, and made a rough voyage to the Federal camp.

On the same day the major of the Forty-sixth, with three companies, was sent down near the fort, on the Tennessee side, with orders to construct a raft or bridge from the timber in a house known to be there. The bridge was to be used in crossing a creek just outside the fort. In the midst of the work firing commenced from the rebels, which was replied to by the Federal gunboats. Heavy shot went over the work and plunged into the timber. A narrow island, covered with a heavy growth of brush, obstructed the view of the river, and it could not be discovered what the cause of the attack was. Under the impression that the movement was discovered, the detail returned to the boat. The firing was occasioned by an attempt by Colonel Ellet to cut out a rebel boat, just above the fort. He started down with the ram *Queen of the West*, but failed, on account of the heavy fire, to reach the boat. Ellet's movement was without the knowledge of Commodore Foot or Colonel Fitch, and the presence of the detail was not known to Colonel Ellet. The unfortunate movement of the ram prevented the brigade from participating in an attack upon the fort, while the evacuation was in progress, for the rebels were all out in forty-eight hours.

On the 4th, Captain Schermerhorn, with a detail, went over and completed the raft, but the rebels were gone.

On each day from the 30th of May, information was received that the rebels were evacuating, and it became certain that the end of Fort Pillow was near. On the night of the 4th, the light of a great conflagration at the fort was witnessed from the Federal fleet. Evidently, a large quantity of stores was being consumed. On the 5th, at 3 A. M., the brigade dropped cautiously down toward the fort, the little steamer, "Hetty Gilmore," in the lead. Arriving at the fort, the "Hetty" gave three whistles and all landed. The fort was entirely empty. Every thing portable, except some heavy guns, was burned or destroyed.

The gunboats and rams came down with, or shortly after, the brigade, and by daybreak the fort was thoroughly occupied by the invading soldiers and sailors. The flags of the Forty-third and Forty-sixth floated over the parapet of the fort from daylight until noon, when they were furled to be again given to the breeze at Memphis.

Colonel Ellet, in his report to the department, says that on the evening of the 4th, he made a reconnoissance of the fort, going far enough down to discover that it had been evacuated, and that on the 5th he went down with all his rams, before daylight, and "planted the stars and stripes on the fort." Colonel Ellet is mistaken in his facts. Up to 2 o'clock of the morning of the 5th, it was not certainly known to anybody on the Federal side that the rebels were gone. The "Hetty Gilmore," with a portion of the Forty-sixth, was at the fort landing before any ram or gunboat appeared, and none of the fleet, except the "Hetty," came until after that boat had given the signal which had been arranged.

On the 20th of May an accident occurred which cost Company H a man, and endangered the lives of three others. A scouting party was going down the road, and the major of the Forty-sixth, with J. H. Depoy, Charles Ross and M. L. Burson, of Company H, were taking a light skiff down along shore, to the opening of a lagoon. It was started out just above the steamboats, which were lying three or four abreast. The boat was caught in the current running under the transports, upset and drawn under. The major and one of the men caught to the gunwale of the steamer, and were drawn out by some deck hands. The other two were carried under the boats. Burson was drawn entirely under, and caught in the opposite wheel, and was saved. Depoy went clear and was lost. Five hundred men standing on the surrounding boats were unwilling witnesses of the scene, but were unable to render any assistance. After passing from under the boat, Depoy was seen going down the river. He struggled two or three minutes with the angry current, and finally sunk from view. In a few days the body was found near the mortarboats and buried.

At noon, on the 5th, the brigade again started down the river, leaving Company B, of the Forty-sixth, to gather whatever property might have been left undestroyed. At Fulton, two twelve-pound guns were taken on board. The brigade arrived at Fort Randolph at dark, and found it evacuated. The boats then tied up for the night.

With the rams in advance, the fleet reached a point one and one-half miles above Memphis about 4 o'clock. Seven rebel gunboats were drawn up before the city. The ram *Queen of the West* immediately pushed ahead of the gunboats and made a fearful dash at three rebel boats coming up in advance of the fleet. That dash seemed to settle the business, for the result was so decisive that the destruction of the rebel fleet was unavoidable. Supported by the ram *Monarch*, the *Queen* kept on her course of destruction, until, in a few minutes, the victory was complete. A misunderstanding about signals left three of the Federal rams virtually out of the contest. During the action the gunboats kept up a continuous and effective fire.

The result of the battle was a surprising victory. Of the rebel fleet, the *Lovell* and *Little Rebel* were sunk; the *Beauregard* and *Price* ran into each other and were disabled; the *"Jeff" Thompson* was blown up; the *Bragg* and *Sumpter* went ashore in flames; the *Van Dorn* ran out of the fight, and for the present escaped.

During the fight the bluffs in front of the city were crowded with an excited multitude. By incessant boasting, "Jeff" Thompson had produced the impression that his wonderful flotilla would sweep the Federal gunboats from the river. The miserable fight that he made added mortification to disappointment, and when the valiant general and commodore mounted a convenient horse at the conclusion, and rode off for a safer place, his adherents gave him up.

The crews of the rebel gunboats clung to the wrecks of their vessels and were picked up by yawls manned by Federal sailors and soldiers. The prisoners, to the number of one hundred, were brought to the steamer "Von Puhl" and held until night, when they were transferred to the "Platt Valley" and carried to Cairo. While the prisoners were being fished out, a band on one of the boats played "Dixie" for the comfort of the shivering rebels.

Immediately after the fight, the transports, with the brigade, ran in and tied up. The levee was occupied by a dense crowd of people, of every age, sex and color. An intense excitement prevailed among them. The mass swayed to and fro, as the boats paddled up and down, endeavoring to make the landing. All were shouting. There were cheers for the Union and for "Jeff" Davis. Several men were knocked down. There was a great demand for papers and for silver coin. Before landing, Colonel Fitch had issued orders requiring each company in the brigade to

select a particular part of the boat for its "company quarters," and to assemble there on call. Finally, the boats made their landing, and a company was sent ashore to keep back the crowd.

On the 7th, Colonel Fitch appointed Captain John H. Gould provost marshal; Major J. C. Major, of the Forty-third, commandant of the pickets and patrols, and Major Bringhurst, of the Forty-sixth, commandant at Hopefield, on the Arkansas side of the river. This point was the eastern terminus of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad, and was the location of extensive iron works. Three large Parrot guns, three locomotives and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of railroad iron were captured at this place. Four companies were detailed each day to patrol the city. A riot at the Grenada depot, on the night of the 6th, was suppressed by Company K, after severe measures became necessary, one man being bayonetted and two shot. On the afternoon of the 6th a detachment was sent up on the bluff to take down a rebel flag that was defiantly floating from a large pole. Great excitement existed among the mass of people that was present, and fearful threats were made against the men who dared to touch the flag. As a meeting with the civil authorities had been arranged by Colonel Fitch with the Mayor and City Council, at 3 o'clock, it was deemed advisable to wait until after that meeting. At the appointed time the meeting was held, and an arrangement was reached under which the municipal powers of the Mayor and Council were continued, and, with the military authority, undertook to enforce the law and to maintain the supremacy of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

At 3.30, a detail of three companies of the Forty-sixth, and three from the Forty-third, were sent, under Major Bringhurst, to take down the obnoxious flag. The streets around the pole were a perfect jam. The mob cursed and taunted the soldiers, who made no reply. The battalion was promptly formed around the pole, and two sturdy wood-choppers went to work. The promised shots for the man who touched the pole did not come, but the pole did, and with a crash. In an instant the flag was stripped from the pole and taken possession of by the adjutant of the Forty-third regiment. The battalion was then quietly marched back to the boat.

Just as the flag came down two Federal rams passed up the river, followed by the rebel steamship *Bragg* and towing the *Sumpter*, both manned by Federal crews. These were the two

vessels that went ashore on the day of the naval battle. So, all of the famous "Thompson navy" was destroyed or captured, except the *Van Dorn*.

In addition to the gunboats destroyed and captured, the transports "M. R. Cheek," "Victoria," "New National," "H. R. Hill" and the "Sovereign," were captured at the levee or on the way down. All these boats were subsequently used on White river and elsewhere against the rebels.

On the 8th of June Company B arrived from Fort Pillow, with an "assorted cargo," prominently among which was thirty hogsheads of prime sugar. Large quantities of cotton and sugar were found stowed away in stores and dwellings. Immense quantities of both articles were burned by the rebels when they found that Memphis would be taken.

The regiment remained in Memphis until the 13th of June, when it shipped on the "New National," to take part in the expedition up White river, to convey stores to the army of General Curtis, which was coming down from Missouri.

While at Memphis the regiment missed the boom of the cannon which, from March 4 to June 7, had never, night or day, been out of the ears of the men.

CHAPTER III.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.—DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—WHITE RIVER.—ST. CHARLES.—FORTIFICATIONS.—ATTACK.—EXPLOSION OF THE "MOUND CITY."—VICTORY.—UP THE RIVER.—GUERRILLAS.—CURTIS' ARMY.—HELENA.—JUNE, 1862-APRIL, 1863.

Between June, 1862, and April, 1863, the following vacancies and promotions occurred:

Captain William Spencer, of Company E, resigned June 11, 1862; Lieutenant Henry Snyder was commissioned to succeed him; and Charles F. Fisher was commissioned first, and Ellis Hughes second lieutenant.

Colonel Graham N. Fitch resigned August 5, 1862; he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Bringhurst; Major John H. Gould was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and Captain Aaron M. Flory, of Company B, major; Lieutenant Frank Swigart was commissioned captain of Company B, Theodore B. Forgy first, and Loren C. Stevens second lieutenant.

Adjutant Richard P. DeHart resigned October 18, 1862; he was succeeded by Lieutenant James M. Watts, of Company A; Lieutenant James V. Brough was commissioned first, and Sergeant William A. Andrews second lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeon William S. Haymond resigned December 2, 1862; he was succeeded by Corporal Israel B. Washburn, of Company I.

Lieutenant Eli R. Herman, of Company E, resigned February 5, 1862; he was succeeded by Sergeant Charles F. Fisher.

Captain James H. Thomas, of Company I, resigned October 21, 1862, and was succeeded by Lieutenant J. W. F. Liston.

Captain Robert W. Sill, of Company G, was discharged November 16, 1862, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Joseph D. Cowdin; Lieutenant James Hess was commissioned first, and Sergeant William H. H. Rader second lieutenant.

Captain Joseph D. Cowden resigned December 25, 1862; he was succeeded by Woodson S. Marshall.

Assistant Surgeon Asa Coleman resigned December 26, 1862.

Having all the property of the Forty-sixth on board the "New National" the night of the 13th, at 5 o'clock the next morning the boat pushed out on the "White River Expedition." The gunboat *Conestoga* led the way, followed by the little steamer "Jacob Mussleman," the "New National" and the "White Cloud," a boat loaded for Curtis' army. A short distance down the river the "Clara Dolson," a recently captured rebel steamer, was met coming up with a Federal gunboat escort. The mouth of White river, 181 miles below Memphis, was reached at 5 P. M. Going up, the gunboats *Lexington*, *St. Louis* and *Mound City* were overtaken and became part of the expedition. On the 16th, at 4 o'clock, the fleet reached within eight miles of St. Charles, where obstructions were expected. A party under Lieutenant Swigart was put on a tug, and another under Lieutenant Brownlie on shore, and instructed cautiously to go up the river and reconnoitre. The tug soon returned and reported rebels and boats ahead. The fleet anchored until daylight. During the night a raft was sent down by the rebels, which carried the "National" against the "White Cloud," nearly wrecking both. At 6 A. M. on the 17th, the gunboats were under way, and the Forty-sixth was ashore, marching toward the bluff. Companies A and B, supported by Company G, were deployed as skirmishers. The gunboats laid off just below where the rebel batteries were supposed to be, and ready to open. The regiment pushed up over the hill and through a deadening. When within 300 yards of the top, the rebels and some small guns were seen. These and the infantry opened fire, when the regiment rushed in and drove the gunners and their supports off up toward their boats. Before the charge, the gunboats had commenced firing, directing their shots mainly at the light guns on the brow of the hill. At that time, it was not certainly known that there were larger guns, but, suddenly, the rebels opened with two sixty-four pound Parrots. In a few minutes a shot plunged into the *Mound City*, penetrated her steam chest, and immediately the boat was filled with scalding steam, driving the crew over the sides into the river. A hundred men were afloat. Many were so badly scalded that, being unable to swim, they sank. Yawls and boats pushed out from every boat in the fleet to the men's assistance, but the rebels came down the bank and fired upon the helpless sufferers in the

water. Then, the gunboats being signaled to cease firing, the Forty-sixth went in. The right of the line was close to the river; and, as the left swept around, it had a longer distance to travel, so the right was in first; but the left, swinging around, came out at the river in time to complete the circuit. Company A came in on the four small gun battery, and Company B and the left companies on the large guns.

The rebels made no stand after the Forty-sixth reached the top of the hill, but fled up the river. Lieutenant Commanding Fry was late getting out, and was badly shot in the shoulder by a member of Company B. He was captured and conveyed in a yawl to the gunboat *Conestoga*, and, subsequently, to Memphis, a prisoner. Fry had been an officer in the Federal navy. He had a command in the rebel navy at Forts Thompson and Pillow, and had come to White river to fortify against the anticipated invasion by the Federal army. He had the *Mauripas* and the "Eliza G." and had commenced to drive piles across the river, below the fort, but was late. Some years after the rebellion Fry was captured in Cuba and shot by the Spanish authorities for his guerrilla practices. The log-book and the flag of the *Mauripas* were captured here, and are now in the possession of Colonel Fitch. Major Bringhurst secured the post flag.

The *Mound City* and the "Mussleman" presented an awful spectacle. Fifty-eight men lay dead on the gunboat. The decks of the "Mussleman" were covered with men wrapped in cotton and oil. The poor creatures were scalded in every imaginable manner and degree. Before the "Mussleman" left for Memphis several of the wounded died.

At night the regiment was called on to bury the dead. This, after the excessive labor of the day, was a hardship. One company, at first, worked at a time. Later, two were put on. At 2 o'clock a heavy rain began and continued until morning. The trench dug by the rebels for their small guns was used for a grave. The dead were carried from the *Mound City*, one by one, with all proper respect and solemnity, and buried in hostile soil. Later, a grateful country remembered and removed them to a national cemetery.

When the *Mound City* was struck she was towed down alongside the "National." As she came in a man, lying on deck, in the struggles of death, took hold of a lanyard attached to a gun that had been made ready to fire. He pulled the string and discharged

the gun. The shot passed through the *National*, severely wounding the engineer and cutting off a steam pipe. The deck was covered with sick and wounded men, but, as the steam ascended, few were injured.

On the afternoon of the 22d of June, the fleet again started up the river, and anchored fifteen miles above St. Charles for the night. The *Mound City*, with a guard, remained at her old anchorage. Early the next morning the fleet was again going up stream. At 10 o'clock the *St. Louis*, in the lead, was fired upon, and a man shot. The fleet stopped and the firing became general along the east bank. The gunboats threw shell and grape. The regiment used rifles. The fire was first concentrated on the "White Cloud," which carried two companies of the Forty-sixth, and, finally, on the *National*, which was the last boat in the line. Breastworks were made of cracker boxes, mattresses, hay, etc. The attack continued all day. Three men were killed, but none of the Forty-sixth. James Ryan, of Company H, fell overboard and was drowned. The same evening the fleet turned and came back to St. Charles, because of low water. Rebel reports from above state that fifteen rebels were killed on the up trip of the fleet. The "Catahoula," a former rebel transport, came up with stores and remained. A part of the regiment took up quarters on her.

On the 22d, the body of the mate of the *Mound City* was found afloat.

On the same day an expedition was sent down the river to overhaul the guerrillas. Four companies of the Forty-sixth went with it. It was frequently fired on, but suffered no loss. Nothing was effected. On the 25th the Forty-third (Colonel William E. McLean) and the Thirty-fourth (Captain Swain) arrived on five small boats with orders for the entire fleet to again go up White river. Only two gunboats went. On the 28th of June the reorganized expedition started up, with Colonel Fitch in command. Approaching St. Charles, Companies B, G and K were landed and sent up on the bluff. The place was found abandoned. The fleet landed at 5 P. M.

On the 29th the fleet again put out, and went twenty-one miles above St. Charles by evening. Started again the next morning, and was immediately fired on. The "National" and the "Era" were the chief targets. Thirty balls passed through the "National." On the "Era" a Thirty-fourth man was killed and five wounded. Reached Clarendon. River falling. Boats rub-

bing. At noon three regiments went up into town for parade and "muster for pay." During their absence the boat hands of the "National" had whisky, got into a bloody battle and nearly murdered each other. None killed. All wounded.

A scouting party sent out on the 1st was chased in. Some lost their horses. Powell, of Company B, arrived without hat, coat or shoes, and Kreisher, of Company I, did not get in until the evening of the next day.

On the 4th of July the fleet again returned to St. Charles. The National anniversary was celebrated by the heavy guns of the *Lexington* and the band of the Thirty-fourth regiment.

On the 5th of July the fleet again turned up the river. With the *Lexington* in the lead, the boats, in their regular order, cast loose and again passed up the tortuous stream. Arrived at Aberdeen at 3 P. M. Four companies were sent ashore to reconnoitre. Found the town abandoned. A rebel cavalryman was captured and taken to the boats. He confessed that he was engaged in firing on the boats. The gentleman announced his name as "Peopler"—Mr. Peopler. He was finally handed over to the *Lexington* for further proceedings. In the evening, while three or four hundred men were bathing in the river, they were fired on by guerrillas in the brush. The chief engineer of the *Lexington* was killed, and a number wounded. The *Lexington* immediately fired several rounds of grape into the brush, and the regiments formed for action. The firing lasted over an hour, and was continued at intervals all night.

On the next day, Mr. Peopler was arrayed in a boatman's suit and established at a prominent point on the upper deck of the boat. It was supposed that his colleagues would pick him off, but he remained there all day, with only the injury that he received from the sun.

On July 6, six companies of the Twenty-fourth and two from the other regiments were sent at 3 in the morning to attack a cavalry force, said to be on a neighboring prairie. The rebels were met at 6 in the evening. The action was brought on by the Twenty-fourth, which had put three companies in advance, leaving the remainder, with the other regiments, in reserve. Suddenly the rebels attacked the reserve, but, after a few rounds, fled. On the march out the Forty-third missed the road and did not get into action. A flag of truce came in, asking permission to collect the dead and wounded. Thirty minutes were given them for this

purpose. They gathered up their dead. The wounded were left in our hands. Their loss was eighty-four. On the Federal side there was one killed and twenty wounded, all in the Twenty-fourth. The men returned to camp at 3 P. M. The sick and wounded were taken off the boats and put in houses. All the horses went ashore and quartered in a large stable, where a sign read, "No Credit."

At 4 o'clock the brigade was on the road for Duval's Bluff. Two howitzers were mounted on the fore wheels of wagons. No enemy was seen until near dark. The country was an open prairie, with grass waist high. The rebels kept out of reach. As the evening came on the men were in better spirits. The absence of the burning sun gave them strength. After dark the band of the Thirty-fourth played, much to the pleasure and refreshment of the men. Then a regiment began to sing, and the melody was taken up by the others until the entire column was singing, much, doubtless, to the amazement of the rebels.

At 11 o'clock at night the rebel cavalry was met. The howitzers were brought up and fired with rounds from the entire infantry line. These, with the shouts of the men, seemed to unnerve the rebels, and they again fled. In less than an hour's marching the rebels were again found in line. An angle was formed by the Forty-third on the north and the Forty-sixth on the east. The howitzers were again brought up and fire opened. The rebels immediately broke and fled. The two regiments followed them, driving them over their camp and upsetting their corn-cake and molasses supper, at which they had been when they were called to meet the Federals.

After a half hour's rest the brigade turned off for Clarendon. The march was kept up, with little rest, until daylight. The men were broken down. No water had been met since the river was left, the evening previous. At daylight there was a halt of thirty minutes. All dropped on the ground and slept. Resuming the march it was almost impossible to arouse the men. At 5 o'clock the river was made, and at 6 o'clock the column had reached Clarendon. The gunboats and the transports were there, and the regiments were soon ferried to the other side, where the order was "eat and sleep."

At 3 P. M. orders were received to march at 6 o'clock. At 5.45 the regiment was in line. At 6 the transport "Q. M. D.," from Memphis, arrived. Information brought by her changed the pro-

gramme, and in two hours the entire expedition was steaming down the river. This was a welcome change, for the Forty-sixth had been reduced to 310 effective men by fatigue and sickness. John Shaffer, of Company A, was shot on the up trip of the "Q. M. D," and died July 12.

On the 9th the "Golden Era," on which was the Twenty-fourth Regiment, struck a snag and sank. The horses were thrown overboard and, with the men, were saved and put upon the "Q. M. D." The fleet reached St. Charles on the evening of the 9th.

When the regiment went up the river, on the 4th, to relieve the "White Cloud," S. N. Pennell, of Company B, discovered a dog near some bushes. Supposing that the animal might have company, he called the attention of Frederick Fitch, of Company I, who had charge of a gun, to the possibilities of the case. Fitch immediately let a charge of grape into the bushes. It was subsequently known that four guerrillas were killed and four wounded by the shot.

At St. Charles a bill was presented Colonel Fitch, in behalf of one Colonel Belknap, for sundries said to have been absorbed by the regiment on the first trip. The bill was against the United States, and, after charging for cotton, largely, continued with "forty-five sheep at four dollars and fifty cents, forty Muscovy ducks at sixty cents, twenty dozen chickens at seven dollars and fifty cents, contents of garden two dollars, six calves at four dollars, etc."

As Company B occupied Belknap's premises a day and a night, it was supposed that its members had appropriated the missing merchandise, but as each and all denied eating a thing during the time, and there being no proof, they were not held, and the bills are yet unpaid.

On the 12th of July two boats, with six companies, were sent back to Clarendon, and two more, with six companies, went to Indian bay. A prisoner reported that General Curtis' army had passed Clarendon and was heading toward Helena. The detachments had been sent to intercept Curtis, but he had passed.

The entire expedition left St. Charles for Helena between 8 and 10 o'clock on the 14th of July, just a month after leaving Memphis.

Curtis' army was seen along the river, and hearty shouts were exchanged with them.

At Prairie Landing the gunboats awaited the arrival of the last boat. At dark, all having arrived, the entire fleet rounded Montgomery's Point, and made for Helena, where it arrived the next morning.

The Forty-sixth was first welcomed by the Logansport company in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry (Captain Gifford).

The sick list at this time was large. Two invoices of invalids had been sent to Memphis from White river. Now there were 125 on the surgeon's report.

The "White River Expedition" originated in a suggestion by General Curtis, in a dispatch by him to General Halleck, early in June, from Batesville, the then headquarters of the Army of the Southwest. General Curtis suggested that supplies be sent him by way of White river, and that they should meet him at Des Arc. The expedition was organized with the consent of General Halleck, and the assistance of Major Allen, quartermaster at St. Louis. General Grant arrived at Memphis about the 15th of June, after the departure of the expedition, and heartily indorsed and seconded the movement. On June 26 he sent to Colonel Fitch the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
"MEMPHIS, June 26, 1862.

"SIR: I send five steamers loaded with supplies for General Curtis' army. As they necessarily pass through a hostile country, great caution must be exercised to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy or from being destroyed. I have selected you as the commander of the expedition, and reinforce you with two additional regiments, as you will perceive from special orders accompanying this.

"It would be impossible to give special instructions for the management of this expedition. Much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officer in command. I would suggest, however, that two pieces of artillery be placed on the bow of the boat intended to lead; that all of them be kept well together; that when you tie up for the night, strong guards be thrown out upon the shore, and that troops be landed and required to march and clear out all points suspected of concealing a foe.

"It is desirable that these supplies should reach General Curtis as early as possible. As soon as the boats can possibly be discharged, return them, bringing your entire command to St. Charles or to where you are now.

"It is not intended that you should reach General Curtis against all obstacles, but it is highly desirable that he should be reached.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Major General Commanding.

"COLONEL G. N. FITCH,
"Commanding Expedition on White River."

The retaliatory order of Jefferson Davis against Fitch's command was issued on this expedition. Guerrilla bands were constantly murdering soldiers and sailors from the woods and bushes. They were not soldiers, but independent gangs of assassins amenable to no law, civil or military. On the 24th of June, Colonel Fitch reported the situation on White river, and his action against the guerrillas in the following:

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
"ST. CHARLES, ARK., June 24, 1862.

"SIR: Subsequent to my report of the 21st inst., guerrilla bands have twice fired into the gunboats and transports from the woods opposite St. Charles, and once upon the pickets above the town, killing a mortarboat man who was detailed at Memphis as a part of a gunboat squad to act with this regiment, and a seaman on the gunboat Lexington. To put a stop to this barbarous warfare, Major Bringhurst was sent with four companies, escorted by the gunboats Cincinnati and Lexington, up Indian bay into the county of Monroe, where these bandits are said to be raised, with orders to post conspicuously copies of the accompanying notice. The expedition was successful, seizing some ammunition that was about to be used by those bands, and bringing in three prisoners, who were charged with aiding and abetting them. One of the prisoners (Moore) appears to be a surgeon of the Confederate army on furlough, obtained upon tender of his resignation, which has not been finally acted on. As a surgeon, he claims exemption from captivity under an agreement between belligerents. He was not taken as such, but as a member of or as aiding in the formation of guerrilla bands. An investigation of the case is now being made. * * *

"I remain, general, very respectfully yours, "G. N. FITCH,
"Colonel Commanding Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

"MAJOR GENERAL WALLACE, Commanding Memphis."

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONROE COUNTY, ARKANSAS: Guerrilla bands raised in your vicinity have fired from the woods upon the United States gunboats and transports in White river. This mode of warfare is that of savages. It is in your power to prevent it in your vicinity. You will, therefore, if it is repeated, be held responsible in person and property. Upon a renewal of such attack, an expedition will be sent against you to seize and destroy your personal property. It is our wish that no occasion for such a course shall arise, but that every man shall remain at home in pursuit of his peaceful avocation, in which he will not be molested, unless a continuance of such barbarous guerrilla warfare renders rigorous measures on our part neccessary.

"By order of G. N. FITCH,
"JOS. D. COWDIN, "Colonel Commanding U. S. Forces.
"Acting Adjutant.

"HEADQUARTERS STEAMBOAT 'WHITE CLOUD,'
"ST. CHARLES, ARK., June 24, 1862."

In a few days after the expedition into Monroe county, a party with a flag of truce came in with a communication from General Hindman, the rebel commandant of the district. The document claimed that all the belligerents on White river were "regulars," and enlisted under proper regulations, and the general claimed the right to dispose his men along White river as he might deem proper, "even should it prove annoying to you and your operations." The document concluded with the remark: "I have thought it but just that I should furnish you with a copy of my order, that you may act advisedly, and I respectfully forewarn you that should your threat be executed against any citizen of this district, I shall retaliate, man for man, upon the Federal officers and soldiers who now are, or hereafter may be, in my custody as prisoners of war."

To this Colonel Fitch curtly replied, referring to the despicable character of the warfare waged by Hindman's guerrillas, and comparing the conduct of the garrison at St. Charles, in shooting the drowning men of the Federal gunboat, to the heroic behavior of the Federal soldiers at Memphis, in rescuing the unfortunate Confederates who were thrown into the river by the explosion of their vessel. Colonel Fitch's reply closed with the declaration: "Your threat will not deter me from executing the letter of my proclamation in every case in which my judgment dictates its propriety or necessity."

Hindman seems to have reported the matter to the Confederate government, for immediately there came an order from Jefferson Davis to retaliate, man for man, on all of the officers in Colonel Fitch's command; and in his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Davis groups Major General Hunter and General Phelps, for recruiting negro soldiers and "arming slaves for the murder of their masters," Major General B. F. Butler, who "hung an inoffensive citizen at New Orleans" (Mumford), and "Brigadier General G. N. Fitch" and his command, "who are reported to have murdered in cold blood two peaceful citizens, because one of his men, when invading our country, was killed by some unknown person while defending his home." Against these Mr. Davis hurled his anathemas, and declared them deserving the fate of felons.

No officer of Fitch's command fell into rebel hands until the Red river captures, before which time Mr. Davis had rescinded his order as against the Forty-sixth, on the ground of false

information. Hindman's mistake occurred in supposing that the prisoners brought from Indian bay were killed. When the force returned, the captives were closely confined on a gunboat, and, as they were not visible, the impression was formed that they had been executed. This theory had been adopted by Hindman, who reported it to Richmond, highly embellished.

General Hindman finally fell a victim to his favorite system of warfare. He was killed after the war while sitting in his house, near Helena, by an assassin who shot him through the window.

At Helena, the army of Curtis, as well as the Forty-sixth Regiment, went into a thorough renovation. An entirely new outfit of horses, wagons and clothing was procured. Large numbers of troops were arriving from the North daily. Most of them were "new men," dressed in new clothes, and with all the material necessary for good service. If they felt any above their ragged brethren, they were sufficiently sensible to conceal the feeling.

On the 1st of August the entire Vicksburg fleet came up the river. In a few days the regiment moved to the "Pillow Farm," a few miles below Helena. The general and his family were absent. The place was well stocked and in charge of a faithful negro. And the agent was something of a financier. He had disposed of much of the portable stuff about the farm at fair prices, taking pay in "Northern Indiana railroad" money, which he expected would be redeemed by the cashier, "Sallie Miller," then on the road to Helena.

On the 3d of August the Forty-third and Forty-sixth, with an Indiana battery and the First Arkansas Infantry, were sent against a rebel force said to be west of Helena. Subsequently the Fifth Illinois was added to the force, and all of it was merged into the division of General A. P. Hovey, numbering 3,000 men. An action had taken place the day before, and it was supposed that a large rebel force was assembling for an attack upon the post. The march was exhausting from the heat and dust. Many fell out, and, during the first two days, several went back to the river. The column went to Clarendon in four days, remained there five days and returned in four days. The return march was not fatiguing, as it was cooler. Met no rebels except the usual guerrilla squads. Much of the ground traveled had been gone over before. Four men were killed, two of whom belonged to the Thirty-fourth Indiana.

About the 20th a steamer, coming down the Mississippi river,

struck a bar and was wrecked. It had on board some 200 soldiers returning to their regiments. Very nearly all were drowned. Henry Saylors, of Company K, was among the lost. Some two weeks afterward, Saylors' body was found in the river, near the camp of the Forty-sixth. It had floated forty miles and stopped near his company's quarters.

On the 2d of September, Colonel Fitch, having resigned, took formal leave of the regiment. He resigned in consequence of an injury that disabled him for service. He had accepted leave of absence to await the action of the department commander on his resignation.

Just before the colonel left, the regiment was paraded, and he addressed the men in a speech, referring to the fact that in marches, camps, bivouacs, in encounters with the enemy, he had been with them for nearly a year. He said he had to take leave of them from necessity. That his absence might be brief or continued, as circumstances might determine, but, with the regiment or at home, his best efforts should be used in behalf of it or its members. He enjoined upon men and officers that they be kind to one another, and remember that what discipline they were under was necessary for their welfare and for the efficiency of the regiment. He said he left the men under the charge of capable and considerate officers, and he hoped that the future of the regiment might be as bright as its past. It had won a name creditable to our State, and honorable even among enemies. Its members were enjoined to do nothing that might tarnish the good name of the regiment nor the honor of our State. At the conclusion the regiment gave three hearty cheers for Colonel Fitch. The departure of the colonel was regretted by all the members of the regiment. His care of the men endeared him to all. His discipline was recognized as an essential element in the regiment's subsequent efficiency, and, in after years, his successor cheerfully acknowledged that the education of the regiment to its after capacity, was largely due to the early discipline of its first colonel.

The regiment was at Helena, Ark., from July 15, 1862, until April 9, 1863; nearly nine months. During that time it was engaged in various and numberless expeditions, and fights and skirmishes with guerrillas. It was on White river four times; to Duval's Bluff twice; to Arkansas Post; down the Tallehatchie; east from Helena to Moon lake, Yazoo Pass and other points of less note. The history of the regiment is the history of the war

in Arkansas during that time, for it was with and generally at the head of nearly all of the important expeditions that went out. The brief summary of the regiment's duties given at or from Helena, during the period indicated, is all that is here necessary.

Martin L. Rutter, of Company A, was killed, and Daniel Samsel, of Company D, was wounded, by guerrillas, October 26, 1862. Two men of the Forty-third were killed the same day.

S. C. Levin was elected sutler, October 27.

On November 5 the regiment sent a scouting party seven miles further west than had before been reached.

Three companies of the regiment, with others, went on a scout forty miles up the river, on the 1st of November. Found no rebels, but the people were excited about the new money that they saw for the first time. Large importations of "Northern Indiana railroad" money were still being made. It was handled by an individual in Logansport, who sold it to persons who sent it South. It arrived in sheets, unsigned, and was filled up according to the fancy of the purchaser. That about Helena bore the names, "M. M. Post," "Alex. Barnett," "Sallie Miller," "Dan Pratt," "D. D. Dykeman," "Molly Thomas," etc., etc. It had, for a time, a great run, but the officers stamped it out. Latterly it circulated only away from camp. Expeditions used it largely. Those found offering it were court martialed and fined. On one occasion a man belonging to one of the new Iowa regiments came into the quarters of the Forty-sixth and offered one of the contraband notes for a watch. The amazing audacity of the man was admired for a while, when the verdant financier was hooted from camp.

Hamilton Robb, of Carroll county, was elected chaplain by the officers, on the 5th of November. He was commissioned December 13.

On November 15, Colonel Slack, Lieutenant Colonel Gould and Thomas O. Riley were appointed a board of trade. The board was supposed to regulate the purchase of cotton.

On November 15 the entire division went on an expedition to Arkansas Post. It returned to Helena on the 22d. No results.

The great "Tallehatchie Expedition" started on the 26th of November, 1862. It was composed of not less than 5,000 men, with a splendid outfit of artillery and cavalry. The expedition went on boats down to the "Delta," a small town on the Mississippi side of the river. At 5 o'clock on the 29th the army started.

There was a train of 160 wagons, a regiment of cavalry, and a number of batteries of artillery. A march of twenty-four miles was made by dark. On the 30th of November the rebels were seen near a ferry on Coldwater. A bridge was built and the troops crossed over on the 31st. No rebels could be found. The return march was begun on the 2d of January. Crossing the Tallehatchie, great numbers of negroes followed and remained with the column until the Mississippi was reached. Early on the morning of the last day the boom of the morning gun at Helena was heard, and loud shouts proclaimed the joy of the soldiers in being within hearing distance of Colonel Slack and his artillery. The Forty-sixth reached the river at 8.30 A. M., and was in Helena by 3.30 P. M.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the following detail for artillery duty was made from the Forty-sixth regiment. It was assigned by Captain P. Davidson, chief of artillery, to the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, Captain Mitchell, and did good service:

Company A, Henry C. Canter, Thomas W. Patton; Company B, John N. Oliver, Warren L. Wagoner; Company C, Henry A. Graham, Jacob Rutter; Company D, William H. Powell; Company E, Benjamin F. Shoup; Company F, Patrick Callahan; Company G, James Johnson, Colon McColloch; Company H, John Chamberlain; Company I, Allen Calhoun, Richard Calhoun; Company K, David Haller.

The regiment started, on the 10th of January, on another trip up White river. It reached St. Charles on the 15th, and remained until the 18th, when it continued on up to Clarendon and Duval's Bluff. It met no old friends and made no new acquaintances. The return was begun on the 19th, and Helena was made on the 22d. The regiment went into camp a mile back from the river. The mud was overwhelming. It was reported that a mule and a horse were drowned near the center of the town. The sick report of the post reached 1,200. Surgeon Horace Coleman was acting "medical director" for the division.

On the 14th of February the regiment started on the "Yazoo Pass Expedition." An opening was cut in the levee, and in a transport the regiment passed into Moon lake, an immense pond hemmed in by the higher land back and the levee on the Mississippi. A landing was made on a comparatively dry spot, where the remains of an old mill stood. It was entitled, "Hunt's Mills," and McAllister, of Company I, and Haney, of Company B, took

the establishment in hand, and in a few days turned out large quantities of a good article of corn-meal.

On arriving at the "Mills" the regiment went into camp, expecting to be comfortable for a few days, but the sudden rise of the water, caused by the river rushing through the opening in the levee, overflowed nearly the entire country, and left scarcely enough dry land to camp upon.

Some work was done on this visit to Moon lake in cutting out trees and obstructing timbers, but before much in that line was effected the regiment was ordered back to Helena, where it arrived on the 21st of February.

On landing, orders were received to prepare to embark on the "Volunteer" and "Ida May" at 3 o'clock. Although tired and hungry, the men immediately prepared to ship, but before the appointed hour orders came "to wait for pay." This order was obeyed, and the regiment marched up to the Exchange hotel, was paid for two months, and was back on the boats by 10 o'clock in splendid spirits.

On the "Moon Lake Expedition" three rebels were killed and six wounded. Aurilius L. Voorhis and George W. Bruington, of Company B, were wounded by guerrillas.

The real "Tallehatchie Expedition" was now to begin. General Ross commanded. He took the "Volunteer" for his flagship, and, with the Forty-sixth, took the lead. Companies A, C, E, G, H and K were on the "Ida May," and Companies B, F, D and I on the "Volunteer." The expedition was composed of new troops, except the Forty-third, Forty-sixth and the Forty-seventh Indiana. The gunboats *Chillicothe* and *DeKalb* were in advance, followed by fifteen transports and the ram *Fulton*. The fleet went crashing through trees and limbs, tearing off the chimneys and upper works of the boats. Huge trees were cut down and rolled out of the way, and great piles of brush and timber blocked the road until removed. The fleet made from two to five miles a day, and often at night the starting point of the morning was in sight. The boats were nearly wrecked. The smoke stacks were knocked down and the upper works torn off. The "Volunteer" was a new boat, just from Pittsburg. She was highly decorated and in perfect order. After coming through the pass she looked like an abandoned scow.

The brigade consisted of the Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Indiana, and the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, under

General Soloman. In addition, there were the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Missouri, the Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Iowa, six guns of the Third Iowa Artillery and one company of an Illinois cavalry regiment, under General Clinton B. Fisk. General Ross commanded the whole.

The Tallehatchie was reached and better sailing had. Evidence of the presence of the rebels began to be seen. The transport "Thirty-fifth Parallel" was passed in flames. She was filled with cotton and was burned to keep the property from falling into Federal hands. All night a constant stream of burning cotton floated past the fleet, keeping all hands busy saving the boats from conflagration.

The fleet reached within two miles of the fortifications on the 11th of March. The Forty-sixth was immediately detailed to disembark and proceed toward the town of McNutt, to ascertain whether an infantry force was there, as reported. The Forty-seventh was ordered down the river toward the fort. Being near the left of the column, it was late reporting. The Forty-sixth having returned, Colonel Bringhurst asked permission of the adjutant of General Ross to go on down the river and wait for Colonel Slack. Permission being given, the regiment went down to within three-quarters of a mile of the fort, and, seeing the rebel infantry outside, advanced and attacked them. Companies A and B were detailed as skirmishers. The rebels stood, and an engagement at once came on. The whole line became engaged, and after some sharp firing the rebels took to the fort. In the mean time the *Chillicothe*, with General Ross on board, dropped down the stream. Coming in sight of the fort the rebels opened on the gunboat with two sixty-eight-pound guns, making the splinters fly.

General Ross had landed and was with the regiment before the infantry engagement was over, and complimented it for its behavior.

Returning, the regiment met the Forty-seventh coming down, and, although the Forty-sixth had taken the place assigned to Colonel Slack, he joined General Ross in complimenting the regiment.

Samuel Stewart was shot through the groin, and Theophilus P. Rodgers in the leg; both of Company B.

On the 6th of March an accident occurred which cost the regiment one of its best members. A light boat containing a staff officer of General Ross, a clerk, Artemus Burnsworth, and B.

Porter, of Company I, left the "Volunteer" on an errand to the shore. The fleet was under good headway and, on returning, the boat missed the "Volunteer" and made for the "Ida May." The steamer ran down the boat and passed over it. Burnsworth and Porter went entirely under the "Ida May." Porter was taken up by a yawl. Burnsworth was seen no more. The other two men were hauled aboard the steamer.

On the 12th of March a general attack was made on the fort. Soloman's brigade was placed between the river and the land battery erected a few days before, and to the right of that battery. The gunboats came slowly down the river, and, coming in range of the fort, opened with their heavy bow-guns. The land battery also opened. Immediately the fort was heard from, and in no uncertain way. Their shells were sent in showers over the boats and the land battery. The rebels had a sixty-eight-pound gun, which was particularly effective. One of its shells passed through the shutter of the *Chillicothe* and exploded in the gun-room, killing three and fatally wounding nine men. During the engagement the cotton bales on the upper deck of the *Chillicothe* took fire, when a squad of negro firemen went up with hose and extinguished the flames. The *Chillicothe* carried an 168-pound gun, whose shell could entirely penetrate a bale of cotton or the thickest bank of the fort, and threatened the destruction of their works, but the boat could not hold position long enough to effect what was possible under other circumstances.

On the 16th another attack was made, with the same result.

On the 19th Wright Nield had an arm shot off while "looking out" for a rebel gun that was firing at a working squad. Nield saw the gun fire and gave the word, but before he could get down the ball struck him. He subsequently died.

On the 19th the fleet started to return. Much time was lost in the dark by the boats becoming entangled, which might have been fatal had the rebels understood the situation.

Met General Quimby, with reinforcements, on the 21st of March. The entire expedition was ordered to return and the old positions were reached, and on the 23d the Forty-sixth was again sent down in advance. Approaching the fort, two large yawls, filled with men, were seen making off from the shore. The balls of the advance compelled one party to halt; the other escaped. The captured yawl contained fourteen men.

On the 23d a tree fell across a tent in the camp of the Forty-

seventh, killing four and fatally injuring two men. James Storms, of Logansport, was one of the wounded.

On the night of the 31st of March, Companies B and D stood picket within 200 yards of the rebels.

A party of rebels came in with a flag of truce on April 1. Their alleged business was about a prisoner, but they really wanted to see what was being done on our side. They were held back a proper distance. Captain Sikes, the officer, was exceedingly sociable, and sat and talked an hour with our officers. In return, the next day our colonel, with a flag and four men, went over to see what they were doing. They had more success than the rebels, and learned much about their position.

Quartermaster Downey, when down near the fort, on the 4th of April, was struck in the hand by a rebel shell. The colonel, with some men, was in a battery destroying the sacks that had been used in the work. The shot was drawn by them. On the same day, at the same place, a twelve-pound shell passed through a group of Company K's men. They were sitting around a tree. William Johnson was killed and Elihu Shaffer wounded. When the report of the gun was heard, Johnson gathered his knees to his body. The shell blew out its fuse and passed entirely through his knees and body. The brass fuse went through Shaffer's hand.

The fleet again started for Helena on the 5th of April. The Forty-sixth occupied the "Volunteer" alone. On the 6th a captain of a boat and a soldier of the Forty-third were killed by guerrillas. A large plantation house in the vicinity was in flames in a few minutes.

The regiment arrived at Helena on the 8th of April.

CHAPTER IV.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.—MILLIKEN'S BEND.—DAWSON'S.—DUNBAR'S.—HARD TIMES.—GRAND GULF.—THE BENTON.—PORT GIBSON.—CHAMPION'S HILL.—VICKSBURG.—JACKSON.—DOWN THE RIVER.—APRIL–AUGUST, 1863.

BETWEEN April and August, 1863, the following vacancies and promotions occurred:

Captain Benjamin A. Grover, of Company K, resigned July 22, 1863; he was succeeded by Lieutenant Robert M. Shields; John McClung was commissioned first, and Chester Chamberlain second lieutenant. Surgeon Horace Coleman resigned July 31, 1863; Assistant Surgeon I. B. Washburn was commissioned surgeon, and Joshua W. Underhill, of Company E, assistant surgeon.

The following was the organization of the Thirteenth Army Corps (Major General J. A. McClernand), April 30, 1863:

NINTH DIVISION (Osterhaus).

First Brigade (Garrard).	*Second Brigade* (Sheldon).
Forty-ninth Indiana,	Sixteenth Ohio,
Sixty-ninth Indiana,	Forty-second Ohio,
One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio.	One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio.
One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois,	Fifty-fourth Indiana,
Seventh Kentucky.	Twenty-second Kentucky.

ARTILLERY.

First Wisconsin Battery, Seventh Michigan Battery.

CAVALRY.

Third Illinois Cavalry (Companies A, E and K).

TENTH DIVISION (A. J. Smith).

First Brigade (Burbridge).

Sixteenth Indiana,
Sixtieth Indiana,
Sixty-seventh Indiana,
Eighty-third Ohio,
Ninety-sixth Ohio,
Twenty-third Wisconsin.

Second Brigade (Landram).

Nineteenth Kentucky,
Seventy-seventh Illinois,
Ninety-seventh Illinois,
One Hundred and Eighth Illinois,
One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois,
Forty-eighth Ohio.

ARTILLERY.

Chicago Mercantile Battery,
Seventeenth Ohio Battery.

CAVALRY.

Fourth Indiana Cavalry (Company C).

TWELFTH DIVISION (A. P. Hovey).

First Brigade (McGinnis).

Eleventh Indiana,
Twenty-fourth Indiana,
Thirty-fourth Indiana,
Forty-sixth Indiana,
Twenty-ninth Wisconsin.

Second Brigade (Slack).

Forty-seventh Indiana,
Twenty-fourth Iowa,
Twenty-eighth Iowa,
Fifty-sixth Ohio.

CAVALRY.

First Indiana Cavalry (Company C).

ARTILLERY.

Second Illinois Battery (A),
Sixteenth Ohio Battery,
Second Ohio Battery,
First Missouri Battery (A).

THIRTEENTH DIVISION (Ross).

First Brigade (Soloman).

Forty-third Indiana,
Thirty-fifth Missouri,
Twenty-eighth Wisconsin.

Second Brigade (Fisk).

Twenty-ninth Iowa,
Thirty-third Iowa,
Thirty-sixth Iowa,
Thirty-third Missouri.

ARTILLERY.

Third Iowa Battery.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION (Carr).

First Brigade (Benton).	*Second Brigade* (Lawler).
First United States,	Eleventh Wisconsin,
Eighth Indiana,	Twenty-first Iowa,
Eighteenth Indiana,	Twenty-second Iowa,
Thirty-third Illinois,	Twenty-third Iowa.
Ninety-ninth Illinois.	

CAVALRY.

Third Illinois Cavalry (Company G).

ARTILLERY.

First Indiana Battery,	First Iowa Battery.

SECOND DIVISION OF CAVALRY (Bussey).

First Brigade (Wiley).	*Second Brigade* (Clayton).
Fifth Illinois Cavalry,	Second Arkansas Cavalry,
First Indiana Cavalry.	Third Iowa Cavalry,
	Fifth Kansas Cavalry,
	Second Illinois Cavalry,
	Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

On the arrival of the regiment at Helena, it was met by General Hovey, who ordered the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh to remain on their boats, as they were to go to Vicksburg.

On the evening of the 11th the "Volunteer," with the regiment, dropped down the river a few miles, with orders to watch and follow the "Universe," the flagboat of the general. It rained heavily all night. The next morning (Sunday) the men were busy drying and cleaning up. The chaplain was having religious services when the "Universe" passed down, with colors flying. The sermon was cut off, and in twenty minutes the regiment was on board and steaming down the river. The river was very high. At 4 o'clock the "Volunteer" was off White river, and at 5 she passed Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas. At 8 o'clock the "Volunteer" overhauled three boats that had been ahead. At 10 o'clock all the leading boats were overhauled at anchor. The "Volunteer" was ordered to take the lead, as she "was the only boat that had a competent pilot." Accordingly she steamed on down.

The boat was full of men. All the decks were covered with

sleeping soldiers, and the night was dark. The river was out of its banks, and, in some places, three or four miles wide. The danger of getting out of the channel, or on the bars, was great, and the colonel, feeling the responsibility of the situation, went with the captain to the pilot to ascertain how far that official could be relied on. It was discovered that the pilot was a member of the First Indiana Cavalry, and had been on that part of the river only once before, and then on a coal barge.

The "Volunteer" ran many risks, and, at 2 o'clock, after rubbing several sandbars, came to anchor without orders, and by 3 o'clock the whole fleet was huddled around her. At daybreak the boat was again under way, and at 6 o'clock tied up near the quarters of General Grant.

After breakfast the "Volunteer," under orders, was unloaded and the property carried up on dry ground. In a few hours orders came to put everything on the boat again. That was done. The next morning the boat moved a short distance up the river and the regiment went into camp.

The point where the army was concentrating was at Milliken's Bend, twenty miles above Vicksburg.

All baggage, except what could be carried, was ordered back to the boats. The division had no wagons except for ammunition. All else was put on the steamers "Cheeseman" and "Cerlew," to be carried past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. The stores were put on the boats without any regard to method or order. Things were piled up just as they were brought in, and worse confusion could not have been constructed.

On the 16th of April the division began its march. The Twenty-fourth led the column, followed by the Forty-sixth, with the Sixteenth Ohio Battery between them. Richmond was reached before dark, and the regiment remained over night. Marched at 6.30 on the 17th. Reached Dawson's plantation at 4 P. M. Weather exceedingly hot. Knapsacks were relieved by the discharge of overcoats and superfluous clothing. The splendid mansion of "Mars" Dawson was soon filled by a hot and hungry soldiery. The rooms were all taken. During the night terrific firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg. Supposing the transports, with their baggage, were passing the batteries on the little steamers, the Forty-sixth people expressed some uneasiness.

Left the plantation on the 21st of April. The division had built bridges additional to those built by the engineers, and had a

road to itself. Encamped that night on Dunbar's plantation. The weatherboarding of the mansion was used for bedding. Built a bridge on the 22d, and enjoyed heavy rains for four days. Marched, on the 27th, at noon, over heavy roads, and stopped two miles from the river. Remained a short time, and pushed on through the rain to the river. The division went into camp and remained until noon on the 28th. The regiment was marched a short distance down the river and exercised in pumping out two coal barges that had been perforated in passing the batteries.

At 5 o'clock the Eleventh, Twenty-fourth and Forty-sixth were put on the "Forest Queen" and a coal barge on each side of her. Every foot of room was covered. By dark the entire division was loaded on five transports and the coal barges. At 8 o'clock General Hovey assembled the colonels of the division in the cabin of the "Forest Queen" and explained to them the proposed movement. The division was to be on boats and barges opposite the rebel fort. The gunboats were to silence the batteries, when the infantry was to run over, land and secure a footing at the base of the fort. The transports were then to return for additional troops. Governor Yates, of Illinois, was present at this meeting. The colonels were directed to assemble their company officers and instruct them in their duties.

The division started at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and reached Hard Times at 6. The boats tied up nearly opposite the great fort of Grand Gulf. It was not then visible through the mist, but in an hour it was in plain view. The sight was interesting, but not comforting. It was a huge sugar loaf hill, with a plane at its base, some twenty feet above the river. Not a man or a gun could be seen. The river seemed to run straight against the fort, while Black river came into the Mississippi close to its right.

At 8 o'clock all was ready. The division was on its boats. The gunboats were at anchor in the stream. The *Louisville*, *Lafayette*, *Benton*, *Pittsburg*, *Mound City*, *Carondelet* and the *Price* were in the fleet. Admiral Porter was on the *Benton*, General McClernand on the *Price*, and General Grant was on a little tug in the middle of the river. On a signal from the *Benton* the fleet weighed anchor and stood up stream. Going up a mile, the boats turned and came down in line of battle. By this time the sun was high enough to expose the fort to its direct rays, and, from the transports, a distinct view could be had of every move-

ment, and for over five hours the Thirteenth Corps looked upon one of the grandest sights ever witnessed.

The attack failing to silence the enemy's guns, signals were made for the division to land. The corps was then marched along the levee past the fort. Below, it went into camp. By morning, the entire corps, with two of Logan's brigades, about 20,000 men, were ready for the march for Vicksburg. During the night the transports and gunboats ran past the batteries. The rebel cannonading shook the ground the soldiers slept upon.

Officers of the regiment, who subsequently visited the fort, say that the plateau was very broad, and completely commanded by rifle trenches wide enough to shelter four ranks of infantry, and with many pieces of light artillery. The time necessary for the transports to unload and return for reinforcements would have been sufficient to annihilate the first detatchments, and, probably, most of the succeeding ones. In view of subsequent events, it was, perhaps, fortunate that the heavy rebel guns were not silenced.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April the regiment "mustered for pay," and, in an hour, with the Twenty-fourth Indiana, was marching on the *Benton*. The Eleventh went on the *Lafayette*. On the *Benton*, the Twenty-fourth occupied the upper deck and the Forty-sixth the lower or gun deck.

At 8 o'clock the *Benton* ran up a signal and put out into the stream. She was immediately followed by all the gunboats, transports and barges—all heavily laden with infantry and artillery. As the fleet rounded out, a band at the quarters of General Grant played "The Red, White and Blue." The cheers from the boats and the shore, the heavy masses of soldiers on the vessels, with the busy preparations on the gunboats for action, produced impressions on the spectators that will never be forgotton.

On the wheel-house of the *Benton* stood General Grant and Commodore Porter, closely watching the shore. Nothing, however, was visible on land that indicated that the enemy was prepared for the movement. The decks were covered with anxious soldiers, the guns were cleared for action, and the crews were at quarters. Opposite Bruinsburg the *Benton* signaled, "Prepare to land," and slowly rounded to. As soon as the boat reached the bank the Forty-sixth and Twenty-fourth Indiana were on shore—the first to land. Only one man was seen on the bank. He was supposed to be a spy of General Grant's and was sent on board.

Two day's rations, to do five, were issued and speedily distributed. There was such haste that many companies were obliged to roll their provisions along as they marched. A rapid movement was begun. The roads were crowded. At first there was much confusion, but gradually the advance became orderly and rapid.

There were no horses in the column, except those with the artillery. The officers walked with the men. The regiment snatched a few minutes and got supper at 8 o'clock. Marched, with many halts, all night. At 5 o'clock A. M., the 1st of May, the colonel took advantage of a halt and ordered the men to prepare breakfast. It was fortunate, for it was many hours before another opportunity occurred. Before the heavy eaters were through heavy firing began, and the order came to go forward. The regiment was in line instantly, and pushed to the front. Rudely jostling an old colonel, he said, "You'll get there in time, boys." And many of them did. The road was gorged with infantry and artillery—all crowding to the front. The regiment went with the tide, and in a few minutes was engaged in battle.

This point was four miles from Port Gibson, and the result of the engagement would determine the campaign. Crossing a chasm, the Forty-sixth became separated from the other regiments of the brigade, and came out on a plain near the Magnolia church, where it was ordered by General McGinnis to support the Eighteenth Indiana, which was being heavily pressed. About that time the Forty-sixth joined the other part of the brigade, and and took part in the first charge. The Eighteenth was fighting the Fifteenth Arkansas and the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Alabama. A battery of two guns was in front, within an hundred yards. In the charge on the rebel infantry, the Forty-sixth went through, breaking the rebel lines. Company E captured the colors of the Fifteenth Arkansas, and a portion of Company H ran over the colors of the Twenty-third Alabama. Captain Henry Snyder and James M. McBeth, of Company E, fired upon and wounded the color-bearer of the Fifteenth Arkansas. McBeth took the colors, but inadvertantly let them pass into the hands of some Thirty-fourth men, who had come up. Portions of the Eleventh, Thirty-fourth and Forty-sixth Indiana charged upon and captured the battery. This capture has been claimed by each regiment, severally, but it was their joint work. Whoever did the work, it was well done. Every horse and every man about the first gun was killed. It was then turned, and, being loaded, fired upon the rebels.

After an hour's rest the regiment was ordered forward and to the right. It crossed the Port Gibson road and formed on a bare hill. Artillery went into battery. Immediately the line was opened on from the woods in front, where a new rebel line had been formed. A part of the Forty-sixth and some artillery were sent down and the rebels dispersed. At 5.30 P. M. our line was withdrawn, and the men laid down and slept.

At 4.30 A. M. on the 2d, the army was in motion, and at 8 o'clock the regiment stacked arms in one of the streets of Port Gibson. It remained in town until the next evening, and enjoyed a well earned rest.

In the movement from the river, the regiment's behavior pleased its friends and satisfied the general officers.

The killed and wounded of the regiment were:

Adjutant James M. Watts, wounded; supposed mortally.

Company A.—Wounded: Corporal W. H. Padget, mortally; Charles B. Fawcet, Daniel P. Snyder, John Beaver.

Company B.—Wounded: Henry Brown.

Company C.—Killed: David Cripe, Austin Waymire, Corporal John R. Shaffer. Wounded: Benjamin Addis, Alexander Lane, Jonathan N. Galloway, Isaac E. Smock.

Company D.—Killed: Noah Jones, William Loudermilk, Alfred Hitchens. Wounded: Corporal Nathan Downham, Corporal Lovengier, Corporal Crockett, Corporal Theron Kendrick, Michael Blue.

Company E.—Wounded: William C. Shull, Randolph Meredith, John D. Cummer, D. B. Wirt, William Brockus, George W. Albert, Robert Stogdel, Charles Rider, Henry Teeples.

Company F.—Wounded: Corporal James Campbell, Jonas Sloniker.

Company G—Killed: J. Swisher. Wounded: Levi C. Cline.

Company H.—Killed: Corporal Samuel Fisher. Wounded: William Faler, Samuel Coble, Henry Reichard.

Company I.—Wounded: Martin L. Surface, Henry C. Davis, Daniel Harrol, George Beckett, George Schley.

Company K.—Wounded: Corporal Adam Gaudy, Larkin Adamson. Total killed, eight; wounded, thirty-seven.

Of the wounded, Adamson died on the day of the battle, and Padget on the 3d of May.

The Forty-sixth had 400 men in the action. The colors received three shots.

On the 4th of May, Lieutenant Troxell, of Company C, was detailed to act as adjutant, in place of Watts, and Lieutenant Brownlie, of Company D, as quartermaster, in place of Downey.

On the 3d of May the Forty-third and Forty-sixth went on a scout. They found large quantities of provisions. At one place they discovered 180,000 pounds of hams and side meat. It had been hauled out by the rebels on the day of the battle. Large quantities of stores had been burned. The division encamped, on the night of the 3d, seventeen miles from Vicksburg and twenty-five from Grand Gulf. A halt of several days was made for stores. Generals Grant, Sherman, Logan and McClernand reviewed the division on the 7th. On the 8th was the "Big Wash," when the army, after a busy month in the mud and water, met the first opportunity to clean up.

The division left the camp near Edward's Depot on May 11. Marched eight miles and remained until the 12th at 3 A. M., when it took up the march for Vicksburg. The first day the road was hot and dusty. Artillery and infantry, with thousands of negro men, women and children, were hurrying forward. Met the enemy at 9 o'clock. The Twelfth Division was in advance. The Twenty-fourth and the Forty-sixth were in front. Companies A, B and C were out as skirmishers. The two regiments pushed ahead and found the rebels in a wood, with a broad, clear field between the forces. On the advance of the regiments the rebels fell back to their supports.

The line of march was taken up on the 12th. Before starting each man took eighty rounds of cartridges and some crackers. The sick were put in ambulances, and, with the wagons, sent around by another road. At 10 o'clock every possible demonstration for an intended battle had been made by General Grant, but, while they were going on, a road was being cut through the woods, which let the Thirteenth Corps out on another, around the rebel left. Four miles were made by 4 o'clock, when the division went into camp. The lot of the Forty-sixth fell on a newly plowed field, which, under the heavy rain, soon became a pond.

At 4 o'clock, on the 14th, orders came for a march at 4.30. At 8 o'clock the rain recommenced. Reached Raymond at 11. The town was full of rebel prisoners and large details were burying the dead of Logan's battle on the 12th. Camped on the night of the 14th, three and one-half miles from the Vicksburg railroad, and fifteen miles from Jackson.

Started at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. Fine weather. Good traveling. Reached Clinton, on the railroad, at 8 o'clock. Again met the rebels, formed line of battle, when they again left. The pickets were busy all night. Many prisoners were brought in.

Was on the road again at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. Picked up rebel stragglers at every step. Companies H and I were put out on the flanks of the column, and captured a large number of rebel prisoners who had fallen behind on the retreat of their army from Jackson.

Three miles from Bolton, the column again struck the rebel lines. The Twelfth Division was in advance, and the First Brigade was in the lead. The Twenty-fourth (Colonel Spicely) was in front, then the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, with the Forty-sixth following. Approaching a fine plantation (Champion's), where the road ran into a hilly woods, a number of field officers were riding in front of the Twenty-fourth, when Sergeant David Wilky, of the First Indiana Cavalry, coming from the front, reported lines of infantry and artillery within 600 yards. The Forty-sixth was ordered up in front of the battery, and a line of battle was immediately formed. The Twenty-fourth formed on the right of the road and the Forty-sixth on the left. The Second Ohio Battery rested on the right of the Twenty-fourth, and the Sixteenth Ohio Battery on the left of the Forty-sixth, and between that regiment and the Eleventh Indiana. But General Grant was not yet ready for the battle. The several columns of the army were on different roads and rapidly concentrating. But two brigades of one corps, the Thirteenth, were yet on the ground.

At 11.45 General Grant, supposing the other columns on the other roads were in supporting distance, gave General Hovey the order to advance. The Forty-sixth quickly went forward, and formed line of battle on the left of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin. On its left were the Eleventh and Thirty-fourth Indiana. The Twenty-fourth was on the extreme right. The batteries followed close. A halt was made until 12.15, when the actual advance began. The order was first received on the right of the line, and it, in moving forward, obliqued to the left, compelling the Forty-sixth to move also to the left, crowding the Eleventh. That regiment not being able to give room, the Forty-sixth was finally compelled to occupy ground in the rear of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin. In that situation the brigade advanced, and sharp

firing commenced by the whole line. The brigade advanced in fine order and drove the rebels back over their batteries in confusion. The rebels crossed a small ravine, and again formed. Here was a desperate fight. The whole brigade advanced and a close conflict ensued. On the left, the Second Brigade, under Colonel Slack, had similar work on hand. Before this general encounter, the Eleventh sent for help, and General McGinnis directed the Forty-sixth to relieve it. The Eleventh was found nearly flanked on both sides and heavily pressed. The Forty-sixth came on the ground in good time, and, joining the Eleventh, forced the rebels back.

The struggle on the first hill was kept up over an hour with varying results. Several guns were captured, three of them by the Forty-sixth, which were again captured by the rebels. It was uncertain, at the end of the hour, where the victory would finally be. The fight began too early. Many divisions were yet upon the road, and calls for help were unheeded. The larger portion of the Thirteenth (McClernand's) Corps heard the thunder of the battle and loitered. During the heaviest fighting by Hovey's division, that general received an order from McClernand to join him some three miles back. In his "Memoirs," General Grant says: "The battle of Champion's Hill lasted about four hours, hard fighting, preceded by two or three hours of skirmishing, some of which almost rose to the dignity of battle. Every man of Hovey's division, and of McPherson's two divisions, was engaged during the battle. *No other part of my command was engaged at all*, except as described before." General Grant attributes the failure to prevent Pemberton from getting back to Vicksburg to McClernand's delay.

The most desperate and protracted of the Forty-sixth's fighting was near and around a log cabin, and near where the guns were captured. Here the tide of battle ebbed and flowed. The ground was lost and won. The First Brigade would press forward, victors, only to be driven back, to again advance in pursuit. Here many of the regiment fell. Near the cabin, Welch and Laquear, of Company D; Mellinger, of Company I; Lieutenant Ferris, of Company F, and William Pfoutz, of Company B, fell. The balls showered about that cabin, and the wonder was that so many escaped.

The success of Logan's division on the right settled the question for that day. When Hovey's division saw the masses of

rebel prisoners crowding to the rear, it knew why the enemy on its front was giving way. The victory was won.

The Sixteenth Ohio Battery, containing a large detail from the Forty-sixth, did good service. It occupied a position of great responsibility and danger. Its gallant commander, Captain Mitchell, was killed.

In his report of the battle of Champion's Hill, General Hovey thus speaks of the First Brigade, near the cabin: "The contest here was continued for over an hour by my forces. For over 600 yards up the hill my division gallantly drove the enemy before them, capturing eleven guns and over 300 prisoners under fire. The Eleventh Indiana (Colonel McCauley) and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin (Colonel Gill) captured the four guns on the brow of the hill, at the point of the bayonet. The Forty-sixth Indiana (Colonel Bringhurst) gallantly drove the enemy from three guns on the right of the road, and Colonel Bynam, with the Twenty-fourth Iowa, charged a battery of five guns on the left of the road, killing gunners and horses and capturing several prisoners." * *

The brigade was ordered at the close of the battle to get a supply of cartridges and finish the fight, or take part in the pursuit.

Divisions coming up which had not been in the engagement were sent forward, and the Twelth Division prepared for supper and rest.

The spot where the division was to camp was situated in a light wood, near the road, but it was preoccupied. It was covered with dead and wounded men. Rebel and Union soldiers lay almost as thickly as stood the living. The division divided the ground with the dead and wounded. All night the ambulance corps, with their torches of splinters, came among the sleeping soldiers, hunting and carrying out those to whom surgical attention would be a benefit.

On the morning of the 17th, the brigade was ordered to remain to bury the dead and care for the wounded and prisoners. Details were made for the work. Negroes were employed in digging trenches for graves. Wagons scoured the field for arms and ammunition, and a large detail with negroes, under the medical officers, cut trees and built bowers for the wounded. In the Forty-sixth, each company sent out men to gather and bury their own dead. They were brought to one place and buried in one grave. Three who died in the hospital were buried there, and one who

was not found was afterward buried by the general detail. One other, at the request of his friends, was buried alone. This was done on Sunday. On Monday the rebels were buried. They were put in trenches, in lots of twenties, thirties and upward, as was most convenient.

The loss of the Forty-sixth, in the battle of Champion's Hill, was as follows:

Company A.—Killed: Henry L. Smith, Silas Davis, S. H. Nelson, John Beaver. Wounded: Lieutenant W. A. Andrews, A. A. Julian, E. J. Lister, John Newell, C. M. Parker, W. C. Heartzog, W. A. Kinsey, Levi Canter, W. H. Duncan, Ralph McMahan, Thomas W. Sleeth, Hugh F. Crockett, S. I. Anderson, J. F. Sheridan, Lewis Billard. Missing: Samuel Patterson, A. Smock.

Company B.—Killed: William Pfoutz. Wounded: Peter Maise, James C. Dill, H. B. Ingham, W. H. Bell, Lieutenant J. T. Castle, Levi Lynch.

Company C.—Killed: John N. Newhouse: Wounded: Joseph Henderson, Allen Hughes, James N. Thompson, John Shephard. Missing: Daniel Harner.

Company D.—Killed: Nicholas Welch, William Laquear. Wounded: W. H. Conner, Porter White, Alexander Reece.

Company E.—Killed: G. W. Smith. Wounded: Benjamin Ross, Samuel D. Shields.

Company F.—Killed: Lieutenant Joel Ferris, Michael Taffe, Thomas Nace. Wounded: William Butler, Daniel Leslie, James Moran, W. S. Nace, Alexander Hogland, Michael Rader, Beecher Sharp, James Crippen, Jefferson Dickey, Jacob Hiney.

Company G.—Killed: Abel Benjamin, Silas Dunham. Wounded: W. H. Bunnell, Flora Shein, Joseph H. Carr, William Dillon, T. G. Glasford, Jacob Guest.

Company H.—Killed: C. P. Burrow, M. H. Ager. Wounded: J. J. Mowry, L. A. Price.

Company I.—Killed: William M. Oliver, T. J. Kistler, Thomas Humbert, Charles D. Mellinger. Wounded: Lieutenant Jacob McCormick, D. T. Krisher, Charles Shaffer, J. W. Walters, Samuel Johnson, Henry Whitmore, T. J. Button, George Porter, J. White, Solomon Kline, Jonas Stiver.

Company K.—Wounded: John Hoover, Thomas W. Scott, William Cook.

Killed, twenty; wounded, sixty-one; missing, three.

Of the above wounded, Butler, Stiver, Newell, Glasford, Button, Shein and Lieutenant Andrews died in a few days. The Forty-sixth took 350 men into the action.

The effective strength of the division, at the commencement of the fight, was 4,180. Of this number, 211 were killed, 872 wounded and 119 missing, a total of 1,202—28.7 per cent. The total Federal loss was 2,408.

On the 19th the First Brigade started for Vicksburg. The Second had gone forward on the day after the battle, but the First overtook it at Black river bridge, where it remained, while the First kept on toward the city, which was reached at noon on the 21st. Five thousand prisoners accompanied the brigade to Black river bridge, where they turned off for a point on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg. Arriving at the fortifications, the men indulged in a rest. At dark an order came directing an assault the next morning. The attack was to be general along the whole line. In the morning the camps were astir with preparation. Before the appointed hour the army was in its several positions. Ours fell before three forts, on a ridge, backed by a hill. The brigade was posted behind Osterhaus' division, and as a support to it. On the signal, the whole line, enveloped in fire and smoke, rushed forward. One of Osterhaus' brigades started toward the ridge, and our First Brigade closed up to follow, but before Osterhaus made half the distance the pits, hills, ravines and breastworks before us were filled with men who opened such a fire on the advancing columns that they were broken and scattered. At the same time two brass twelve-pound guns opened with grape and completed Osterhaus' defeat. The first regiment of Osterhaus', the Seventh Kentucky, was literally swept away. The Twenty-fourth and Forty-sixth then took the position in front. A heavy fire was kept up all the afternoon, but no more assaults were made.

It was upon this event that General McClernand reported a successful *entre* within the rebel works, and upon which he based his famous congratulatory order to his corps; but there was no success.

On June 2, Colonel Kilby Smith, of Ohio; Colonel McMahon, of Wisconsin, and Colonel Bringhurst, were detailed by General Grant to go to Milliken's Bend and investigate complaints made against the commandant of a negro recruiting camp at that point. While there they witnessed a desperate battle between a rebel force of 2,000 and 1,500 negro recruits. The battle lasted an hour

only. The rebels had 250 killed and wounded, the negroes 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Twenty-third Iowa, sent up from Young's Point the night before, rendered no assistance in the fight.

There was not much change in the routine of duty during the siege. The Forty-sixth was early assigned a position opposite the fort, where the fatal charge was made on the 22d. Two companies were furnished daily for duty on the works, where each man disposed of forty rounds. The lines were about 600 yards apart. The works were an embankment with sandbags on top, with intervals between for portholes, and a heavy log on the top. The men on duty spent the time behind the breastworks, occasionally venturing a look to catch some careless rebel, or to be caught themselves.

Directly in the rear of the regiment was a battery of four guns. Two of them were the ones that the regiment brought from New Madrid to Riddle's Point. The other two were those the regiment captured at Fulton, below Fort Pillow. These, with some smaller guns, were fired directly over the heads of the men. The firing was incessant. At all hours of the day and night some of the batteries were at work, and the noise became so familiar that it was scarcely noticed. On the 2d of June, under orders, a general cannonading from the batteries upon the rebels commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning. Two hundred guns were let loose on them. In addition, the gunboats and mortars mixed in. For six hours the storm continued. The rifle pits were filled with men, but with no expectation of making an assault. The rebels naturally expected an attack, and many of them, curious to see what was coming, lost their lives.

Frisby Richardson, of Company K; Isaac Rinier and Patrick Calahan, of Company F, and Soloman M. Camblin, of Company G, were wounded on the works, and Andrew J. Bachelor, of Company B, was killed by the falling of a magazine.

On the 25th orders were received to prepare for the blowing up of a fort on the right of the brigade, opposite Logan's division. Everybody was in the works in time. At 4 o'clock a large fort went up in a cloud of smoke and dust. At the same moment, the artillery on the whole line opened on the opposite works, and, where opportunity offered, the infantry picked off careless rebels. A desperate fight took place where the fort was blown, which lasted until night. On the 28th the rebels attempted to mine

under trenches near the regiment's line, but the calculation was erroneous and no damage was done.

About the 20th of June an approach to the rebel lines was begun from Hovey's division. A large amount of labor was spent upon it, and its success was only prevented by the surrender. During the progress of that work the rebels and Federals frequently met on the picket line and had a quiet talk.

On July 3, about 10 o'clock, white flags appeared on the rebel works to the left of our brigade line. Immediately all the works on both sides were covered with men, and great anxiety was manifested to discover what was going on. Shortly the flags were taken down and a squad of rebel officers went over to the rebel lines. Rumors came thick and fast, but nothing was known until night, when an order came saying that a grand national salute would be fired at daylight on the morrow; that if the rebels had surrendered, it would be blank cartridges; if they had not, it would be ball and shell. The salute in the morning told that the truce was not broken. At 10 o'clock a large white flag on the Court-house told the story of the great victory, and a shout from 40,000 throats welcomed it.

In a short time the rebel regiments came out in front of their works, stacked their arms and hung up their accoutrements. They then marched back. Then regimental flags went up on their parapets. Those of the Eleventh and Forty-sixth graced the "big fort." During the morning of the 4th, the regiment drew ten days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition and received orders to march at noon. The liberated rebels flocked around the soldiers' quarters and were treated with great liberality. Not less than a hundred were fed by the Forty-sixth. After dinner the boys strolled into town. They looked over the city, inspected the rebel officers and soldiers and returned to camp.

At Champion's Hill the regiment found a large number of Springfield rifles, thrown down by the rebels. Six companies laid down their Austrians in their place. Now the last Austrian was disposed of and a full complement of good guns secured. This irregular exchange of arms was the occasion of an immense amount of trouble in the ordinance department. For twenty years after the colonel received annual demands for an accounting of the Austrian guns.

Started on July 5 for Joe Johnston, at Jackson. Thermometer 100. Very dusty. Three army corps formed the expedition.

They were to march on three roads and meet at Bolton, then again separate and meet again at Clinton. Encamped that night near Black river, ten miles. This march has been pronounced the most fatiguing and distressing ever made by the Forty-sixth. The regiment remained at that point until the evening of the next day. The line of march was taken up at 5 o'clock, and the bridge was reached. It was so crowded that the regiment was unable to cross, and went into camp. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the Forty-sixth was on the road, and reached Bolton, eighteen miles, at 6 o'clock. Regiments and batteries crowded in, and by dark the confusion was desperate. Soon the rain began. Our division settled down along the road. Occasional flashes of lightning disclosed a confused mass of artillery, horses, wagons, men, etc. The rain put out the fires, and there was no supper. It became totally dark, and for six hours that experience of the regiment was its worst. During the night stragglers came in, waking dozing men with inquiries about their regiment. Horses and mules, imperfectly tied, stalked among the men, or got up rows with the horses of the artillery or the wagons.

The next morning the sun came out hot, and the moisture was evaporated from the ground in clouds. The regiment moved out of the water a short distance, and remained until evening.

At 4 o'clock the regiments moved out to their positions, and made a grand appearance. The bands were playing and the men sang patriotic songs. All were in high glee and confident that Johnston would soon be driven off. Made three miles by 11 o'clock, and laid down. Started again at 8 o'clock, on the 9th, and made Bolton, ten miles, by 11 o'clock. Skirmishers were used nearly all the way between Bolton and Clinton. At Clinton the regiment rested an hour, overtook a number of willing prisoners, and encamped a mile beyond Clinton.

On the 10th the three corps were again together, and it was late before the regiment obtained its road. At noon the division was within two miles of Jackson, and went into camp. Very heavy skirmishing was going on.

At noon on the 11th the regiment was assigned its position in the line. Skirmished all the afternoon and until dark, when, after crossing the New Orleans railroad, the men laid down in line of battle.

On the 12th of July the Federal lines closed up on the town. Our line was by the two brigades, in their order, with the right on

the railroad, and the left resting on Benton's division. Lawman's division was on the right of the road, and was rapidly moving up. Two companies of each regiment were in advance as skirmishers. The Forty-sixth was on the right of the division. The Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth were in reserve. Lawman was far in advance of the line. He charged on a rebel earthwork without being able to bring his artillery into action or protect his men. In consequence the rebel fire was concentrated on that division, to the advantage of that on the left. Our First Brigade made the advance and got into position without difficulty, but after a sharp fight.

The regiment had none killed in the engagement. The wounded were Jeremiah Johnson, of Company G, who died on the 19th; Alfred H. Hardy, who died on the 18th; George G. Hamilton, of Company C; John B. Waldron, of Company G; Milton Hancock, Amos Orput and Cyrus Peabody, of Company I, and Lieutenant Mitchell, of Company H.

The regiment remained in line of battle from the 12th to the 21st of July. On the 14th a flag of truce went out from our side to procure the burial of the dead. The dead of Lawman's division had lain out since the 12th, and their burial became a necessity. For the first day and night the complaints of the wounded were constantly heard, but it being impossible to relieve them, they had perished. Two men had crawled out to the picket line, and were met and helped by members of the Forty-sixth.

The burial party was furnished by the rebels, and they did their work very superficially and in a great hurry. A large portion of the dead had been wounded and died from want of attention. Some had crawled under trees and bushes. Groups of two and three were found huddled behind logs in their effort to shelter themselves from the shells and balls that showered over them.

Three hundred bodies were buried at this one point. Lawman's loss was 475.

General Lawman was relieved, and ordered to report to General Grant at Vicksburg.

A roster of the rebel army, found at Vicksburg, showed that there were, at Jackson, troops from Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky—seventy-eight infantry regiments, nine of cavalry, and sixteen batteries.

The rebels had a fine band on their line opposite the Forty-

sixth. Each night it would play until "tattoo." They would play "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," etc., calling out cheers from both sides.

An exciting scene occurred at the Insane asylum when the assault was made at that point. The inmates were terribly excited, and were seen at the windows shouting to the soldiers. None were hurt, though several balls went through the building.

Just before daylight on the 21st, a man was brought to the headquarters of the Forty-sixth, who said he was just from town, and that the rebels were evacuating. The man was sent to the quarters of General Blair, and in a few minutes a division was on the march for the city.

The rebels had, before leaving, set fire to many warehouses. The conflagration spread, and in a short time the principal part of the town was in flames. Across Pearl river the rebels had buried torpedoes. Only four of them exploded. A horse, drawing a cart containing a man, two women and two children, struck a torpedo with his foot and exploded it. The horse, cart and people were distributed over the road. Rebels, with shovels and picks, were put to work digging out the dangerous missiles.

On the 21st the army was employed on the railroads. The rails were torn up and twisted around trees and telegraph poles, and the ties were piled and burned.

On the same day the division started back toward Vicksburg. The regiment reached Raymond at 5 o'clock. The men were very much fatigued. Many did not reach camp until late at night. On the 22d the march was to Black river, with half the regiment behind. On the next day, the regiment started for Vicksburg, ten miles distant, and reached there about noon.

This hard march was without necessity. The columns were pushed through at a rate far beyond the ability of the men, and against positive orders. Five miles west of Bolton the regiment was deluged with rain, and witnessed the killing of two Wisconsin men by lightning.

On reaching the river, the regiment went into camp just below the city. A number of commissions were found awaiting several officers and men of the Forty-sixth, but as the regiment had been reduced below the minimum, many of those promoted could not be mustered. This situation was unfortunate. Many of the men promoted had rendered excellent service, and deserved their commissions, but the order was inexorable and could not be evaded.

Furloughs were given the men at the rate of one in twenty. Many officers resigned.

The sick list was small. The men had become inured to exposure and hardship, and were able for anything. Many of the wounded rejoined, among them Adjutant Watts, whose recovery seemed a miracle.

The Union loss in killed and wounded in the Vicksburg campaign, exclusive of the last Jackson expedition, was 8,807. The rebel loss in the same time was 56,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 260 cannon, 60,000 small arms and immense stores.

Under orders, the regiment shipped on board the "Baltic," on the 4th of August, with the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, for Natchez.

CHAPTER V.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.—NATCHEZ.—ALGIERS.—BERWICK BAY.—BRASHEAR.—GRAND CHOTEAU.—GENERAL BURBRIDGE.—VERMILLIONVILLE.—LAKE MAURIPAS.—MADISONVILLE.—ANOTHER EXPEDITION. AUGUST, 1863 - JANUARY, 1864.

AUGUST 22, 1863, First Lieutenant John T. Castle, of Company B, resigned; Corporal Theodore P. Forgey was commissioned in his place.

The "Baltic" was one of the Marine Brigade boats, a transport fitted up for general purposes. It was amphibious, intended for operations on both land and water. It had artillery on wheels and with horses. It was heavily barricaded against rifle balls. This boat was not able to hold two regiments, but the orders were to put them on, and it had to be done. The Forty-sixth was on by 10 o'clock. The Twenty-ninth was hardly on by daylight. All of the Forty-sixth's property was on except the wagons. With six other boats, the "Baltic" started at 6 o'clock. At 4 o'clock P. M. the fleet was at Natchez, and at 7 o'clock the regiment was on its camp ground, waiting for the wagons. Two were finally borrowed and a portion of the property brought up. In the morning the remainder came. By the 7th of August, the regiment was comfortably fixed in good quarters.

Up to the 15th, the regiment remained enjoying a well earned rest, when orders came for a removal. At 5 P. M. of that date, three wagons were borrowed, and the regiment, with the Eleventh Indiana, loaded on the "Des Arc." By 8 o'clock everything was on board except the men of the Forty-sixth. The boat being crowded, it was thought pleasanter on the ground. A three hours' rain in the night discounted the conclusion considerably. Just at daylight the regiment marched through town and onto the boat. The "Des Arc" was found to be the successor of the "Golden State," the boat on which some of our companies came down the

Ohio in 1862. Some of the same officers were on the new boat, and they were much pleased to meet the Forty-sixth.

The boat stopped a short time at Port Hudson, and rounded to five miles above New Orleans at 8 o'clock, on the 17th of August.

Up to the 12th of September, the regiment enjoyed a good rest. Occasional rumors of sundry expeditions excited their apprehensions, but nothing serious until, on the 12th, an order for a march came. The regiment was at its very best. The men had good clothes, and an abundance of camp equipage, and were in good health. The order to move was not really unwelcome, for the boys were anxious to see what else the Confederacy had.

On the 22d and 29th of August, and on the 4th of September, grand reviews were held by Generals Grant and Banks. There was a splendid display, and the regiment received as much attention as any. In the line were forty regiments of infantry, a thousand cavalrymen and eighty pieces of artillery. On the 4th of September, General Grant, while riding at high speed, ran into a carriage, was thrown from his horse and severely injured.

The regiment left Carrollton with the Twenty-fourth and the right wing of the Eleventh, on the "Meteor." In an hour they were landed at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, and at the eastern terminus of the New Orleans and Opelousas railroad. The regiment laid down along the track, and at midnight, with the Twenty-fourth, boarded a train of fifteen flat cars for Brashear City. The cars were already loaded with pork and crackers, and the men had to accommodate themselves on the barrels and boxes. The train started with the loudest yells the men could give. The Algerines were alarmed, and their terror was not decreased on learning that more western men were passing through their town.

Brashear City was reached at 6 o'clock. The sun was intensely hot. The men sought shelter under anything that offered a shade, and the early part of the day was spent in trying to keep cool.

A new battle flag was received from Governor Morton while the regiment was at Brashear.

At Carrollton, orders were issued cutting baggage down to the smallest possible quantity. The order said: "Personal baggage will be reduced to a valise or carpet bag and a roll of blankets for each officer. No cots or bedsteads will be taken, or tables or chairs. A mess chest of 100 pounds will be allowed to each mess of three to five officers, and 250 pounds to from six to ten officers. Rubber blankets will be issued to the men."

Being without tents, the men built shelters out of the scant material at hand. A number of wagons and guns had been destroyed by the rebels, when they recaptured the place some time before. The remaining material was collected, and, with the blankets and ponchoes, passable shelters were constructed.

A colored regiment, numbering a thousand, belonging to the Nineteenth Corps, was at Brashear. The men were stout and hearty, and spoke French.

Previous to the recent advent of troops, the place had been occupied by eastern regiments—"Nutmegs," the residents called them. When the Twenty-first Indiana (artillery) came, its men were the first "Hoosiers" that had been seen, and the people, taken with their manners, so different from the "Nutmegs," transferred their regards to the former. This was especially the case with the ladies, a few of whom resided at Berwick. When the Third Brigade arrived, another element was felt at Berwick. The "New Hoosiers" were different from the others. They were excessively familiar and sociable. The chief establishment in town was the "hotel," where some of the officers of the other regiments boarded. Attached to the hotel was a "bar," but the sale of liquors to soldiers had been forbidden by the provost marshal. Some sales were made, however, on the sly. The lady proprietor obeyed the order as against the "New Hoosiers," which naturally irritated those gentlemen. Retaliation was determined upon. Late one night a party came in front of the gallery and serenaded the ladies. They sang the new war songs, and delighted the audience. In the meantime, another squad had gone into the bar-room and rolled out several barrels of beer and other luxuries. The proprietress, suspecting a flank movement, went into the house and discovered the depredation. She became frantic, and was taken in charge by a friendly regimental surgeon, who did his best to pacify the irate lady. The good doctor turned upon the men and severely denounced their conduct. He gave them a terrible lecture. The men listened with the most respectful attention, and the young ladies gave the doctor the most profuse thanks for his gallant interference. The despoiled proprietress believed in the reformatory influences of the doctor's service, and was regarding him as her best friend, when a young darkey ran up and announced that the "New Hoosiers" were again in the bar-room. While a portion of the men were deluding the doctor and the ladies with a penitential hearing of his lecture, another squad had utterly sacked the

premises. The doctor did not take breakfast at the hotel the next morning, as he was regarded as an accomplice in the depredation. The entire division crossed the bayou the 28th of September and took up temporary quarters in the town of Berwick. The first experience of the regiment there was a dismal rain of three days' duration. The ground was inundated. Messes that had built up shelters were compelled to roost upon them to keep dry. The sun appeared the third day, and, with the wind, gave the place a different look.

Orders came to march on the 4th, and were received by the men with acclamation. Other orders changed the date to the 3d, on which day, at 7 o'clock, the regiment was on the road. Each regiment had four wagons, in which were carried cooking utensils, provisions and ammunition. No tents were to be seen. The provisions were hard bread, coffee and salt. The other articles were to be "procured."

The regiment reached Centreville, sixteen miles, the first day. On the next, Franklin was made — twelve miles. The boys approved of Franklin and would liked to have stayed there, and the people fancied the "Hoosiers."

On the 5th of October the regiment marched twelve miles and went into camp on a large plantation owned by a Frenchman. An extensive sugar mill, with all the appliances for raising cane and making sugar, were part of the institution. For some reason great care was taken of this property. Orders were issued forbidding the burning of rails, killing of sheep or cattle, or the commission of any of the usual excesses often indulged in by the soldiers.

During the day orders were sent to all the colonels to place a guard in front of the regiments at the halt in the evening, to prevent the burning of rails, etc. This was considered, by the soldiers, a great invasion of their franchise. Great dissatisfaction was expressed. Just before the halt, the colonel of the Forty-sixth had a conference with the captains, when it was arranged that the men should be informed that the guard would not be called for if the rails and other property on the regiment's front were not disturbed, and the officers obtained from the men promises accordingly.

At the halt, the brigade stacked arms in line. In all the regiments, the "orderly's call" was heard, and the regiments prepared the required guard. In the meantime, the Forty-sixth people were skirmishing for wood and provisions, and by the time

the guards of the other regiments were out there was nothing to be protected.

It was not long before the general's orderly came in and notified all the colonels that their presence was desired at headquarters, and those officers met and repaired to the general's quarters. On the road much speculation was indulged in as to the purpose of the call. None could guess. But Colonel McCauley, of the Eleventh, pointing to the brigade line, suggested that the absence of fences on the line had something to do with the business.

General McGinnis was found pacing before his tent in an irate condition. He was as straight as a tent pole, and held his head in the position of a very angry soldier. The officers approached and respectfully saluted. The general said: "Gentlemen, did you happen to get an order this morning requiring the posting of guards on the halt, this evening?" and all responded: "We did, sir." Then said the general: "How was the order obeyed? Look at the brigade front. The fences are all gone." The colonel of the Forty-sixth modestly referred the general to the fence on the front of his regiment, and suggested that he be excepted from the general censure. Looking over and shading his eyes with his hand, the general said: "Yes, the Forty-sixth has obeyed the order. It is the only regiment that has done so. It has its fences intact." Some very pointed remarks were then made to the delinquent colonels on the general subject of obedience to orders, and the officers were sent back to their regiments. Those disobedient officers always, afterward, insisted that while they were detailing guards, as ordered, the Forty-sixth people carried off all the rails on their fronts, and left them without fences to guard and subject to censure for the work of the Forty-sixth.

The regiment was called on that night for "a good, honest company" to guard a large flock of sheep that was on the premises. Company I was detailed. It was afterward charged, by envious persons in other regiments, that seventeen head of fat sheep were carried into the Forty-sixth's camp in the night — so jealous were some of the good reputation of an honest company. The proprietor manifested his gratitude for the care taken of his property by presenting the field officers, the next morning, with a fine dressed sheep for consumption during the day's march.

Somebody brought a goose into the field quarters the same night, and as there was a superabundance of meat already on hand

it was artistically cooked, and, with a polite note, sent to General McGinnis as a fruit of obedience to orders; the goose, as alleged, having been caught in the fence preserved under general orders. On the march the next day General McGinnis was unusually sedate, but his staff officers that evening confessed that the goose was good, and much enjoyed even by the General.

On the evening of the 5th the brigade overtook the Nineteenth Corps and camped three miles from New Iberia.

The First Division of the Thirteenth Corps passed Iberia on the 6th. The Fourth came up and encamped near Iberia on the same day. On the morning of the 10th the Fourth Division was on the road westward. No regiment in the division had drawn rations for several days, and none were in a condition to march. The last day's march of the Forty-sixth covered twenty-four miles, nineteen of which were without water. Camp was reached after dark, and the men as they came in were loaded with chickens and potatoes gathered along the road.

When daylight came, on the 11th, the men were astonished and enchanted with the scene before them. They looked over a broad prairie, covered with a luxuriant crop of tall grass, "just the thing for beds." Innumerable cattle were grazing, unconscious of the arrival of the Hoosiers. The plain was fringed with timber and cultivated plantations. The crack of a hundred rifles raised the impression that a skirmish was on, but it was only a skirmish for steaks for breakfast.

On the 12th the brigade camped for a short stay. A school for field officers and brigade drills was instituted.

On the morning of the 15th firing was heard in front. Again, at noon, artillery was heard, and at 1 o'clock orders came for an advance. At 3 o'clock the First Brigade took the road and marched until midnight, nineteen miles. An attack had been made on General Weitzell, but he had driven the rebels off.

On the morning of the 16th the brigade moved a mile forward and encamped on a fine prairie. The brigade had just broken ranks when a disturbance occurred in front. Cavalry came dashing over the plain. Rebel cannon in the timber were firing. The brigade line moved forward, and the cannon opened on the enemy. The artillery and cavalry moved up and found the rebels trying to get a large drove of cattle out of the woods. After a brief fight, the rebels retreated with a few of the cattle, leaving the most of them for us.

On the 17th the regiment received orders to encamp near the quarters of General Franklin, and to do picket duty. In an hour the regiment was in its new quarters. Pickets were furnished toward Opelousas and Grand Choteau.

A reconnoissance was made on the 19th by a cavalry force supported by the Thirty-fourth Indiana. They went eight miles and found the rebels, skirmished and drove them.

On the 20th the Nineteenth Corps marched, with our First Brigade in advance. Some cavalry had gone before. The remainder of the Third Division was in reserve. The negro regiment of engineers was on the right of the brigade, and marched in perfect order, singing "John Brown." Two hundred and fifty of these men carried arms, the remainder cleared away obstructions.

The rebels were posted in a wood, and there was enough of them to make a good fight, but they fled. General Franklin rode behind the regiment on the advance, and complimented the men for their precise movements. In the presence of the commander it is to be supposed the regiment showed off some. The brigade went through Opelousas and turned off to Barre's landing, where it arrived the same evening.

Barre's landing is on the Bayou Cortableaux. The diversion was made here in the hope of getting supplies by the bayou, but as that was found impracticable, the brigade rejoined the column on the 29th.

On the return of the expedition from Opelousas, the First Division, under General Burbridge, was left at the camp formerly occupied by the First and Third Divisions, eight miles from that town. The Third Division camped about three miles east of that camp. Between the two divisions there was a plain, or prairie, three miles wide, bounded on the right by timber. The First was on Carancro bayou.

On the 2d of November, Burbridge was attacked by a rebel force, which he defeated, but our division was marched nearly to the scene of action. On the same day, our forage trains were driven in. At a house in sight of the camp a captain of the Twenty-eighth Iowa was killed. Three men of the same regiment and two of the Thirty-fourth were killed in the same neighborhood. The captain was in charge of a small guard, and seeing a squad of Federals, as he supposed, ahead, rode up and saluted them. They were dressed in blue. They surrounded and shot him, and robbed him even of his clothes.

On the 3d, after a few cannon shots, a courier rode in and reported that the rebels were making another attack, and it was apprehended that a general engagement would result. The division was called in line, but another courier reporting that Burbridge had driven the rebels back again, the men were dismissed.

The First Brigade was encamped in line of battle on the right of the road, the Twenty-fourth on the right and the Forty-sixth on the left. So decisive were the indications of a battle, that the colonel had the men stack arms in line and cook and remain close to the guns. The men had an early dinner and it was quickly eaten.

At noon sharp firing was heard in front. An aide of General Washburn's was seen riding rapidly toward the brigade, bareheaded and waving his hat. The Forty-sixth was instantly ordered in line, and, in a few minutes, was marching by column up the road. Going a short distance, the regiment was overtaken by an aide of General Cameron, who ordered the colonel to halt and await the passing of the brigade and resume his proper position in the column. The colonel respectfully said that he would go on a short distance and await the brigade, and give the men the benefit of the rest.

The regiment marched on rapidly for two miles, when men, wagon trains and artillery were seen dashing out of the woods. Rebel cavalrymen were seen striking teamsters and artillerymen with their sabers. A mule team dashed through and over all opposition. Batteries of artillery rushed from the woods. Many of them were overtaken by the rebels and the men killed.

Of the artillery, two guns of the Second Massachusetts Battery made straight for the regiment, followed closely by the rebel cavalry. By this time the regiment was within shot. The line was formed, and the men laid on the ground and went to work. The two Massachusetts guns reached the regiment's right, and the gunners felt satisfied to be safe. They declined firing because they had no water, but they discovered that fire was more necessary to their safety than water. Both soon got into action, and did good service. The rapid firing of the regiment and the two guns checked the rebels and drove them to the woods. Shortly after this, the remainder of the brigade arrived. It was ordered to await the arrival of the Second Brigade before pursuing the rebels. This was the mistake, for when the Second came the rebels were on the road to Opelousas. At the close of the action,

Generals Washburn and Cameron rode up to the regiment and thanked the men for their prompt and timely service, and complimented them on their general efficiency. The regiment had none killed in this engagement. The wounded were: John J. Viney, of Company A; James Luzader, of Company G, and John Howell, of Company F.

Burbridge's loss was eighteen killed and 100 wounded. Four hundred prisoners were taken. An entire regiment in Burbridge's division was captured.

The rebels had over 100 killed. Twenty dead and twelve wounded were found in the woods opposite the position of the Forty-sixth.

During the fight the rebel cavalry moved around on the flanks and attacked the camps, but were driven off.

The camp property of Burbridge's division was all destroyed.

On the day after the fight General Burbridge personally thanked the Forty-sixth for its timely assistance.

On the night of the battle the entire army came back to the camp previously occupied by the Third Division, and on the morning of the 6th all were on the road toward Berwick. A rebel force of 8,000 kept close to us. The column was long. The Nineteenth Corps was in front. The last of our division crossed and burned the bridge at 9 o'clock, and was fired on by the rebels.

After a march of five miles the rebels made another attack, and compelled us to halt and form line of battle, but the enemy kept off.

On the night of the 5th, the entire camp was aroused by the explosion of a shell in the quarters of the Forty-sixth regiment. Charles Baum, of Company E, taking advantage of a lull in business, undertook the boiling of a piece of beef to enable him to keep up on the march the next day. He had propped up his camp kettle with a shell that he had found near the fire. The shell had not been exploded, and about 10 o'clock, as Baum was on his knees, blowing the coals, the fuse became ignited and the shell went off. The kettle and the beef also went off. Baum was rolled over several times, but received no injury except having his eyes filled with dirt. As a large force of the enemy was close, an attack was expected, and the general officers, with their aides, were dashing about in search of the cause of the alarm. Baum was in search of his beef, but in neither case was the search successful.

The head of the column reached Vermillionville about 10

o'clock. It passed on through town and encamped three miles beyond. An infantry guard of twenty-five was left in town to guard some hospital stores. The Forty-sixth was stopped and directed to remain on the edge of town until the property in it was removed. It rained in torrents. The regiment made the best quarters possible, and watched for the rebels. A train of wagons, containing some forty bales of cotton, was levied on and held for defensive purposes. In the afternoon the sun came out, and the place had a better look. The night was passed without disturbance, though it was certain that there were 10,000 rebels within three miles, preparing to take the regiment in.

Fires were made from fences, and the men made themselves comfortable for the night. At daylight earnest preparations were begun to add to the general security of the position. There was a bright, warm sun, and blankets and clothing were dried. There was nothing on the flanks. The picket was one of the companies and twenty-five cavalrymen. The territory thus protected was small, and the regiment was kept together and constantly under arms.

Toward noon the real character of the position became manifest. From the steeple of the church the rebels were in full view. They were seen arriving and settling down in temporary quarters, while complete and compact lines were visible for over a mile across the regiment's front. Residents were coming in, reporting the situation outside, and always in the highest colors. These were sent back to General Franklin. Two hundred yards in front of the regiment, in a cottage, was seen posted a squad of rebel scouts, observing the Federal position. On being discovered, it was driven off. This created great excitement in town. There was a general packing up, and a desire to get out. The position of the people between the two armies was not encouraging.

At 5 o'clock the sight from the steeple was grand. The prairie in front presented an area of many miles. Within three miles the rebels were visible without the glass, and with the glass far beyond that distance. All were evidently ready for business. Three miles to the rear, the Federal army was in sight. The two army corps had been in line most of the day. Now, at sunset, the clearest hour of the day, the heavy, dark lines of infantry, each regiment distinguished by its flag, was distinctly seen, while the heavy batteries, with their bright guns in line, and the squadrons of cavalry moving about, added life and meaning to the scene.

Midway between these great points of interest, and watched closely by both, was a line of 300 men, quietly awaiting the approach of the rebels, or of night, when they might prepare defenses, without being seen by the spies near by.

As soon as it was dark, the cotton bales were rolled into position and active spades completed an ample protection by 10 o'clock.

The defense being finished, the regiment was marched in and each man's place assigned him, when the regiment went back to its former position, to remain until 3 o'clock, when they were to get behind the cotton to surprise the rebels, who would, naturally, attack the original position.

At 1 o'clock the regiment was called in. As it marched through town, the rebel cavalry followed and remained until daylight, when the Federal cavalry drove them out.

The cotton taken for defenses by the regiment was, in 1880, claimed by a Frenchman pretending to be loyal. He sued for its value in the Federal Court of Claims, and recovered $10,000.

Lewis Messner, of Company K, and John Clingin, of Company G, were captured, two miles from Vermillionville, on the 12th of November. They were exchanged about January 8.

The regiment took its place in the brigade line at Vermillionville bayou, near daylight, on the 8th of November, where the army remained, occasionally skirmishing with the rebels, until the morning of the 16th, when it quietly packed up and moved off. The pickets were kept out until the last moment, and New Iberia was reached without any interference from the rebels. Lake Mauripas is six miles from Iberia. The division encamped there the first day, and leisurely marched to Iberia the next. Here the rebels made their appearance. As the division reached camp, two wagons of the Forty-sixth, out for forage, with five men, were captured. Shortly afterward a large force appeared and were driven off with shells.

On the 19th the regiment went across the Teche as an escort to a forage train. Saw rebels at a distance.

At midnight of the 19th had orders to fall in at 3 o'clock, with eighty rounds and no baggage. The regiment was in line promptly, and, with the brigade and a squadron of cavalry, started for a rebel force, said to be at Camp Pratt, near Lake Mauripas. Just before daylight the advance ran upon the picket, captured it and surrounded the camp.

The rebels were caught asleep, and the entire force, except two men, captured. The commandant, a major, was one of the unlucky ones. Two rebels were killed and twelve wounded. One hundred men, and twelve commissioned officers, were mounted on mules and taken to camp. Two or three of the smaller men were assigned to one mule. The brigade, with the prisoners and two bands of music, passed through the camp of the division, and was greeted with hearty shouts.

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed in camp by the Third Division. A platform was built in front of headquarters, and the ten regiments, with visitors from other divisions, assembled in the morning and had a sermon, prayers, music by two bands and singing of religious and patriotic songs by the congregation. Then there were speeches by men and officers. On this occasion every soldier held his gun, and all were ready to repel an assault that was constantly possible. In the afternoon a grand horse race came off. The same ceremonies common on such occasions at home were observed. On both occasions of the day the rebels were visible, watching, at a safe distance, the doings of the division. At the Thanksgiving meeting the "Veteran" subject was largely discussed and favorably considered.

The regiment remained at New Iberia until the 19th of December, when the line of march was taken up for Brashear City. As the brigade passed the quarters of General Franklin, the boys gave him three rousing cheers, and when they came to the camp of the Nineteenth Corps the "Nutmegs" were given a parting yell, such as they so heartily despised.

At Berwick the division occupied the ground formerly held by the Fourth.

On the 22d the First Brigade was ferried over the bay to Brashear, and the Twenty-fourth and Eleventh went on the cars to Algiers. The Forty-sixth and a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin went on the train at noon, on the 22d, in a heavy rain, and reached Algiers at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the men found dry spots along the railroad and slept. The "Veteran" subject again came up, and was warmly discussed.

On the 29th of December, Companies C, F, H and I shipped on a steamer for Texas. Landed at Matagorda bay, where they met the Seventy-seventh Illinois and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine. Remained two weeks, when they returned to Madisonville.

On the 19th of January the Eleventh and Forty-sixth were

ferried to the Lake Pontchartrain railroad, by which they were transported to the lake, where they embarked on a steamer for Madisonville, where they arrived at 9 o'clock and went into camp.

The regiment remained at Madisonville until the 27th of February. Its history there was uneventful. There was no enemy in the vicinity, and but little duty to perform. Considerable work was done on earthworks, but not more than enough for exercise.

Leaving Madisonville, the regiment went back to Algiers. Here the "Veteran" movement was perfected. Three hundred and seven men re-enlisted, dating January 2, 1864. The non-veterans were assigned to the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and, subsequently, to Varner's Battalion.

Orders were received to prepare for a march west on the 3d of March. They were received with great dissatisfaction by all. It was expected that the regiment would remain at Algiers until the promised furlough could be had. The Eleventh, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth and Forty-seventh had gone home, and the boys felt dissatisfied in being obliged to give up their anticipated pleasure and enter upon a protracted and dangerous service. Like good soldiers, however, they obeyed the order.

Of the Thirteenth Corps, the Third and Fourth Divisions only went. The others were in Texas. Of the Third Division, the four regiments before mentioned were absent. The corps was commanded by General Ransom. The Nineteenth Corps was complete and commanded by General Franklin. This portion of the expedition started from Algiers, another from Vicksburg. A fleet of gunboats and monitors went up Red river. The army was commanded by General Banks, the navy under Commodore Porter.

CHAPTER VI.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.—RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—SABINE CROSS ROADS.—PLEASANT HILL.—GRAND ECORE.—ALEXANDRIA.—BUILDING THE DAM.—BAYOU RAPIDS BRIDGE.—YELLOW BAYOU.—ATCHAFALAYA.—MORGANZA.—GENERAL EMORY.—VETERAN FURLOUGH.—MARCH–JUNE, 1864.

BETWEEN March and June, 1864, the following vacancies and promotions occurred:

Captain Joseph C. Plumb, of Company F, resigned March 2, 1864; he was succeeded by Lieutenant Michael Rader. Sergeant George W. Yates was commissioned first lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Hudlow, of Company I, was killed at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864. No promotion.

First Lieutenant John McClung, of Company K, was killed at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864. Lieutenant Chester Chamberlain was commissioned captain, and George C. Horn first lieutenant.

That portion of the column in which was the Forty-sixth left Algiers on the 6th of March. A brief diary of the march will now be sufficient:

March 6. Left Algiers, arrived at Brashear City and crossed Berwick bay same day.

March 7 to 12. In camp.

13. Marched sixteen miles to Boreland's plantation.

14. Five miles beyond Franklin.

15. In camp.

16. Marched to within six miles of New Iberia.

17. Seventeen miles to Spanish lake.

18. Fifteen miles to Vermillion bayou.

19. To Camp Fair View, near Grand Choteau, eighteen miles.

20. Eighteen miles to a point two miles beyond Washington. Camped on Bayou Cortableaux.

21. In camp.

22. Sixteen miles and camped on Bayou Beof.

23. Still on Bayou Beof. Twenty-three miles.

24. Fourteen miles. Camped near a saw-mill.

25. Fourteen miles. Camped on a rebel captain's plantation.

26. Six miles beyond Alexandria, on the Bayou Rapids.

27. In camp. The cavalry routed the enemy and captured some prisoners.

28. Eighteen miles on the Bayou Rapids.

29. Fifteen miles. Encamped on Big Cane.

30. In camp.

31. Sixteen miles, on Little Cain.

April 1. To Natchitoches, twenty-two miles.

2 to 5. In camp, in rear of town.

6. Fifteen miles, to Oak Bottoms.

7. To Pleasant Hill, twenty miles.

8. Fifteen miles, to Sabine Cross Roads.

On leaving Algiers, all superfluous and considerable necessary baggage was left. The regiment traveled lighter than ever before. The men had no tents, and were expected to make shelter with their ponchoes and blankets. It was not many days before even those articles were thrown away.

On the march toward Alexandria the route laid over the same road already twice traveled by the Forty-sixth. This march was enlivened by frequent attacks by the rebels, and the knowledge that a serious battle would be fought.

At many points on the road where it was supposed it might occur, the promised "veteran furlough" was looked for. At Natchitoches hope fled, and the subject was dropped.

On the night of the 7th of April, 1864, the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps encamped at Pleasant Hill, nineteen miles from Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads. The cavalry near this point overtook the rebel rear guard, under General Green, and after a brief skirmish drove the rebels forward, killing thirty and wounding sixty men, General Lee's loss being twenty killed and fifty wounded. The cavalry then moved on about six miles, and went into camp. The infantry force mentioned was well concentrated and in high spirits. The baggage and supply trains were well up, and the artillery was conveniently parked. Long lines of camp-fires gleamed brightly through the thick pine forest. Groups of dusty men with high hopes sang patriotic songs around blazing pine faggots, while others reposed on the soft carpet of leaves,

dreaming of home and those who were there watching for their return, little thinking that the next night would find them hurrying to the same spot, broken and scattered, with many lying stiff in death, or, with mangled limbs, in the hands of a heartless and exasperated foe. A happy, joyous night was soon to be turned to a day of mourning.

On the 8th, the sun rose bright in a cloudless sky, ushering in a beautiful but to the Union army a disastrous day. At 5 o'clock, the Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by Colonel Landrum, of the Nineteenth Kentucky, moved forward to support the cavalry. At 6 o'clock the Third Division, under General R. A. Cameron, numbering, exclusive of train guards, about 1,200 men, followed. After this force came the supply trains of the Thirteenth Corps.

At 7 o'clock, General Emory, with one division of the Nineteenth Corps, followed by the remaining trains of the army, moved out. The remainder of the Nineteenth Corps, which was the bulk of the army present, followed under Major General Franklin. The train numbered over 600 wagons, of which those of the general's staff formed no inconsiderable portion.

The road over which this enormous train was to pass was a narrow, tortuous passage, through a dense pine forest — so narrow in many places that a single horseman could scarcely pass the moving wagons. The rear guard of the army did not get away until after 12 o'clock. At this time the Sixteenth Corps, under General A. J. Smith, was on the road from Grand Ecore, where it had disembarked from boats.

About 7 o'clock the cavalry discovered the enemy, about 5,000 strong, posted on a deep bayou, eight miles from Pleasant Hill — a position chosen for the advantage which it gave to them. A brisk skirmish ensued — on our side principally with carbines, our cavalry being dismounted. The Fourth Division was hurried forward and the enemy soon dislodged and driven back. The contest here was brief but fierce. The enemy fell back slowly, stubbornly contesting the ground, closely pursued by the cavalry and the small body of infantry. A running fight was kept up for a distance of eight miles, when, at 2 o'clock, the enemy, after passing a plantation of 600 acres, made a determined stand. A council of war was now held, at which were General Banks and all the general officers. It was proposed to go into camp, issue rations and give the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Corps time to get up, and

be prepared on the next morning to fight the battle that now appeared inevitable. This wise proposition was overruled, and General Lee was ordered to push the enemy. It was argued that the enemy was not in force in front, that it was nothing but the force that had been opposing the expedition the day or two previous, and that the cavalry, supported by the infantry then up, was sufficient for the work.

During this halt the Third Division had moved up to within four miles of the scene of action. While the consultation was going on, it was ordered to go into camp. It remained at this point about two hours, when General Cameron received orders to move at once to the front.

By this time the battle raged furiously. It was found that the entire rebel army was in position behind hastily constructed works of logs. The cavalry had broken and fallen back in disorder. The cavalry train had been halted in the road, blocking it up against the advance of artillery and preventing the mass of retreating horsemen from escaping, except through the lines of infantry. The Fourth Division fought with desperation. The rebel lines were forced, only to be reformed. It had to oppose the entire rebel army, and the struggle was decided by numbers. Only 1,800 men, with a very small portion of the cavalry, were engaged on the Union side in this contest.

The Federal lines being comparatively short, the extended lines of the enemy were enabled to close around this small force, and the retreat of a large portion was cut off. The cavalry retreated, leaving infantry, artillery and ammunition train at the mercy of the enemy. The infantry cut through, only to find itself again surrounded. The ammunition, after two hours' hard fighting, was exhausted, and a surrender was inevitable.

Such was the condition of affairs when General Cameron arrived on the ground with the Third Division, numbering not over twelve hundred men. Line of battle was immediately formed with the First Brigade, composed of the Forty-sixth Indiana and five companies of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Flory, on the right, and the Second Brigade, composed of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa, and the Fifty-sixth Ohio, under Colonel Raynor, on the left. The position of the division was on the edge of a wood, with an open plantation in front. It was about three-fourths of a mile across, with nothing to obstruct the view except an occasional swell of the ground.

The width of this open space was more than thrice the length of the front of the Third Division, now the only troops left to confront the enemy.

The rebels, elated with their success, came pouring over the clearing in successive lines and closely massed columns. They were permitted to come within close rifle range before the Third Division opened upon them. The Federal position was such that, concealed behind logs and fences, it could not be located by the rebels, giving an unusually fine opportunity for deliberate aim. A deadly volley broke forth from the whole line, breaking the rebel ranks, hurling them back in confusion, and leaving the ground strewn with their dead and wounded. The rattle of the deadly rifle was unceasing, and the rebel slaughter terrible.

The enemy rapidly retreated, but again formed heavier lines with fresh troops. Now was the time for the Nineteenth Corps to have been brought up, and, forming on the right and left, prevented the flanking by the enemy, through which they gained their victory. But that was not the arrangement. The Nineteenth Corps was four miles in the rear, in camp, and could not be brought up until the Third, like the Fourth Division, had been sacrificed.

The rebel lines, numbering not less than 8,000, advanced again and again, but could not maintain themselves. Each time they were driven back by this little force of 1,200.

Another but a feebler demonstration was made on the front by a small portion of the enemy, while the bulk of the force, under cover of the woods on either side, passed around to the flanks and rear of the Federal lines. This closed the contest. The division was surrounded. It maintained the line, and endeavored to fall back; but the rebels, actually coming among the men, forced them to break, to enable the few that could escape, to do so. The men fought to the last moment, and continued firing until forced to cease by capture, or by the want of ammunition. The struggling division fought from tree to tree, pursued by the rebel cavalry for a mile and a half, when the Nineteenth Corps, coming up, saved the remnant not killed or captured.

The Nineteenth Corps drove back the rebels with considerable slaughter, and night coming on, the conflict ended for the day.

The cavalry train being in the road, blocked it completely. The pine woods were so thick that artillery could not be moved through them, so it was impossible to bring off the wagon, artillery and ambulance trains, which fell into the hands of the rebels. The

cavalry train was heavily laden with commissary stores and officers' property, and furnished rich booty.

This was the battle of Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads, where an expedition fitted out without regard to expense, finely appointed in every necessary material, with an army never before defeated — men who had stood at Vicksburg, Jackson, Port Hudson and Baton Rouge — was defeated and destroyed with the loss of material inestimable, and a sacrifice of life terrible to contemplate, through a plan of battle which threw into the fight detachments of troops only as fast as they could be destroyed. One of the great blunders of the war was committed here — one for which nobody, as yet, has been called to account.

The loss of the Federal army at this battle was 600 killed and wounded, and 1,250 captured. The loss of the rebels, as taken from their official reports, was 3,100, of whom, ten days after, 1,000 were dead. Texas and Louisiana were in mourning for the calamity that fell upon them. Very many prominent officers were killed. General Mouton, of Louisiana, and General Green, of Texas, the hope of the Confederacy (in that portion of it) were victims. Scarcely a company came out without the loss of all or nearly all of its commissioned officers, and the victory in every way was most dearly paid for.

The loss of the Forty-sixth regiment was as follows:

Company A.—Killed: Archibald Smock. Wounded: Captain William A. Pigman. Missing: David C. Murphy, Levi Canter, Lewis Canter, John W. Creson, John T. Rees, Horace Deyo.

Company B.—Killed: None. Wounded: Captain Frank Swigart, William H. Guard. Missing: John W. Castle, John R. Cunningham, Joseph Davis, William H. Grant, George W. Oden, Benjamin F. Shelley, Joshua P. Shields.

Company C.—Killed: George Lane and Robert Lewis. Wounded: Joseph Henderson. Missing: William Bacom, Thomas S. Evans, Anthony Babanoe, George Huntsinger, Jacob Kashner, John Shepherd, Francis M. Speece.

Company D.—Killed: Jacob Cripliver. Wounded: John McTaggart, Michael J. Blue, Porter A. White, Terrence Dunn, Samuel W. Cree, Julius C. Jackson. Missing: Anthony A. Eskew, James H. Gardner, Hiram Lumbard, George W. Nield, William H. Small.

Company E.—Killed: None. Wounded: David Bishop. Missing: Ellis J. Hughes.

Company F.—Wounded: George W. Yates. Missing: John Shaffer, George Huffman, Jonathan Hiney, Edward, H. Berry, James Coleman, Jacob Gates, Samuel Gable, James Hastings, John Meredith, Jacob Sell.

Company G.—Missing: Joseph Carr, Jacob Guess, Daniel Cronan, William R. Clouse, William Hayward, Allen White, James C. Chamberlain, Dennis Bagley.

Company H.—Wounded: Thomas P. DeMoss, Johnson Lidyard. Missing: Jasper N. Mullins, William Fahler, James Fisher, James Parsons, Daniel Garbison, Lawrence Hartleroad.

Company I.—Killed: George Schleh, Lieutenant Jacob Hudlow. Missing: Cyrus S. Peabody, John A. Wilson, Bradley Porter, John Hamilton, Amos Orput.

Company K.—Killed: Lieutenant John McClung, Thomas Scott. Wounded: Jefferson Marshman. Missing: John M. Vanmeter, David C. Jenkins, Jesse Shamp, William Cook, Samuel Johnson, William Kreekbaum, Ambrose McVoke, George Moore, George Matthews, Elihu Shaffer, Elmore Shelt, John Stallard.

Of the field and staff, Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Flory and Chaplain Hamilton Robb were missing. Captain William DeHart, of Company D, was also missing.

Recapitulation: Killed, seven; wounded, thirteen; missing, eighty-six.

That portion of the regiment not killed or captured made its way back until the advance of the Nineteenth Corps was met. The lines were opened and the retreating mass passed through and formed with or behind Franklin's lines, when the rebels were checked and driven back.

On the 9th the entire army was in line of battle at Pleasant Hill, fifteen miles from the battlefield of the 8th. The Sixteenth Corps had reached that point from Grand Ecore. Here the rebels were whipped, and the entire army marched to Grand Ecore, which point was reached at noon on the 11th.

On April 12 the regiment went to work on intrenchments. Portions of the army straggling in.

13 and 14. Work on intrenchments. Reports of rebels coming in. Bad news from the gunboats above.

15 to 21. Work on intrenchments. Rebels waiting and watching for the Federals to move. Fleet comes down. Ordered to march. Did so at 2.30 A. M., the 21st. Meanwhile the town caught fire. Marched until 2 o'clock, the morning of the 23d.

23. Started at 6 A. M. Reached Big Cain. The rebels were there, and attacked the front and rear of the column. They were beaten off with great loss to them.

24. Left Big Cain at 8 A. M., and marched eighteen miles to Bayou Rapids.

25. Eighteen miles, to within two miles of Alexandria. Hot and dusty.

26. In camp. Work on intrenchments.

27. First Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps arrived from Texas.

28. Ordered to attack the enemy. Did so and returned.

29 and 30. Working on the dam. Very hot. Forty-seventh Indiana arrived from home.

May 1. In line of battle all the time. Rebels get below, on the river, and threaten trouble.

2. Ordered to advance on the enemy. Skirmished all day. Rebels followed to camp and threw in shells. Transport "Emma" captured below and burned.

3. Very hot. In line of battle all day. Rebels threatening. Work on dam progressing.

4. Intrenching. Heavy firing down the river. The "City Bell," with the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio, captured. Boat burned and Colonels Mudd, Bassett and Speigle killed. Fifty-sixth Ohio start home on veteran furlough.

5. Met the rebels. Fought all day. Sharp shelling. Steamer "Warner," with Fifty-sixth Ohio, captured. Many of the regiment killed and wounded. Gunboats *Eighteen* and *Twenty-five* were burned. "Veteran furloughs" at a discount.

6. Skirmished nearly all day. Went five miles. Laid all night at Middle bayou.

7. Started early. Met the enemy at once. Skirmished all day. Stopped at 5 P. M. at Bayou Rapids bridge. Drove the rebels across. A Major McNeil, of Texas, was seen examining the pickets, and shot. There were found on him $700 in Confederate money, and very important papers.

A mistake, or an omission, made at headquarters, came near landing the First Brigade into a rebel prison. General Cameron, commanding the division at the time, was at Alexandria, sick. He had gone back in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock at night orders came to fall back to Alexandria. General Cameron was not found, and it was never known to whom the orders were delivered.

Colonel Bringhurst was then the ranking officer, and should have received them, but at 11 o'clock he had not. Adjutant Watts was sent out to discover the meaning of the artillery and several regiments retiring. He returned with the information that the Second Brigade and the artillery were falling back; that Lieutenant Funston, commandant of the ordinance train, was packing up and leaving, because of the impression that all were going back. The colonel then led out the brigade, and the division got out without alarming the rebels. When near Alexandria, a courier was met, hurrying out to correct the mistake.

8 to 12. In line of battle at Middle bayou, keeping the rebels back, while the dam was being built. Constant attacks from the rebels. Heavy explosion at Alexandria.

13. Ordered to leave at sunrise. Started at 2.30 P. M. Struck the river some miles below Alexandria after dark.

River crowded with boats. Their lights looked like those of a city. On both land and river the confusion was great. Apprehensive that the rebels would follow immediately, the boat officers entangled the boats in their haste to start down. On the land the confusion arose from the difficulty in getting the corps and divisions in their proper places. Meanwhile, several conflagrations broke out in the city.

14. Finally started at 6 A. M. Troops took the levee; the wagons the road. Halted at midnight. No time to cook. Buildings burning along the road. Constant alarms from front and rear. Men exhausted.

15. Started at 7 A. M. Went a mile and a half by 3.30 P. M. Attack on the rear. Rebels shell sharply and stood determinedly. The head of the column built a bridge over Bayou Choteau. Again started at 5 P. M. Made twelve miles by 1.20 next morning. Road full of refugees. Many wagons burned.

16. Laid down in line of battle at 2 A. M. Ordered to march at 3. Started at 4. Met the enemy at 7. Their lines were a mile and a half long. The army was closed up and preparations made for battle.

Driving the rebels through Marksville, the lines passed over a plain. As a general engagement was expected, the entire Federal army was in line and in sight. Not less than 25,000 men — infantry, cavalry and artillery — were visible at once. The cavalry on the front were dashing about, while lines of battle and columns of infantry, in support or reserve, and batteries, either in position or

getting into one, could be seen. On the front the artillery was pushed well out, and a short practice drove the rebels to their right. The Sixteenth Corps advanced rapidly on the left of our line, and turned the rebels back. The fight then rolled back to our line, but soon ceased with the retreat of the enemy. The rebels were driven to and through Mansura, a distance of four miles, where they disappeared. Meanwhile both towns had fires.

After a halt of an hour for lunch, the division was again on the road. At 2 o'clock five miles were made from Mansura, and the regiment went into camp and slept on the bed of a bayou.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the division was again on the road, without breakfast. Halted at 7, and made coffee. An attack was made on the rear of the column, but repulsed. The Third Division marched beside the wagon train, with an African brigade in front. A dash was made by the rebels upon the train, ahead of the negroes. They pushed ahead, repulsed the attack, and killed two rebels. One negro was killed and two wounded, and it was said that a rebel captain killed both the wounded men.

Yellow bayou was reached in the afternoon. The trains were closed up, and haste was made to get the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Corps over before dark. The rebels were close up and constantly firing. The two corps got over and went into camp.

Early on the 18th firing began on our pickets and outposts. The Sixteenth Corps had been left west of the bayou. General Mower's division was on the left, or the farthest west in the column. The rebel firing at 2 o'clock terminated in a determined charge by a heavy force. The rebels had twelve pieces of artillery and fought desperately. Mower beat them back, only to be again driven by them. The rebels charged twice with mounted infantry, but were repulsed with great loss.

The Thirteenth Corps was held in camp all day. The fight was near enough to be plainly seen. The battle was fought near and on a large deadening. It soon took fire, and the smoke and flame more plainly marked the scene of carnage, and added to its horrors.

During the entire afternoon the Thirteenth Corps was in line, expecting to be called out. Field officers had, without orders, called their regiments in line, anticipating the order to support the force in action. All over the camp men were at arms, artillery horses hitched up, officers in saddles all ready to dash out, but no

orders came. All that afternoon General A. J. Smith, commanding the Sixteenth Corps, and General Banks, commander-in-chief, were at the Atchafalaya bayou, not two miles from the conflict, and neglected to give an order that would have sent 15,000 men to the relief of General Mower's 4,000 that were being slaughtered by 8,000 rebels. Six hundred Federal soldiers were killed and wounded in this terrible fight. The rebel loss was 1,000. Many wounded men were burned in the fire of the burning deadening.

On the 19th, the Third and Fourth Divisions were sent down the Atchafalaya, in search of rebels. Found but two, who were couriers, with dispatches. The divisions returned to the big pontoon and remained until morning.

The pontoon was laid on steamers anchored close together. String pieces were bolted down across the decks, and, upon them, a floor of the flat cypress rails of the country was laid. It made a good bridge, but exceedingly crooked from the unequal height and length of the boats. Wagons, mules and men crossed on it. The artillery was ferried over. On both banks of the bayou, graves were dug for the dead of the day of the fight.

The Forty-sixth passed over at 10 o'clock, the morning of the 20th, and marched two miles down. Here the regiment received a large mail, but the pleasure of the occasion was clouded in finding letters addressed to so many who would never receive them. Letters were also received from officers who were in prison.

The march from Alexandria to the Atchafalaya was continuous. There was not a halt that could be counted on sufficient for cooking. Day and night the columns pressed on, stopping a minute or an hour, as compelled by circumstances. At each halt the men would lie down and sleep, or not, as time permitted, but there was no fixed time announced sufficient for rest or refreshment. The rebel army was constantly closely on the rear, and kept the retiring columns always on the alert. The sight of the Atchafalaya was most welcome, for it promised rest.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the brigade started toward the Mississippi, nine miles distant. The road was blocked, and no move forward was made until 11 at night, when the sleepy line moved slowly on. Frequent halts were made, lasting from five minutes to half an hour.

At 8 o'clock orders were passed to get breakfast, and crackers and coffee were enjoyed. In a short time the men were gladdened with the sight of the Mississippi river. The fleet of gunboats and

transports had already arrived, and were awaiting orders. General McGinnis, with some of his staff, had come from New Orleans to meet his division and resume his command.

The Third Division had been commanded by General Cameron. The First Brigade was under Colonel Bringhurst. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa and the Forty-seventh Indiana were alternately in the First Brigade. Colonel Slack commanded the Second Brigade of the Third Division. Captain Henry Snyder, of Company E, had command of the Forty-sixth until he was wounded, near Alexandria, when he was succeeded by Captain Liston.

Upon arriving at the river, the brigade pushed on toward Morganza, twenty miles distant, marching until 8 o'clock. The men laid down to sleep, where they remained until 3 o'clock in the morning, when they again started, and reached Morgan's Bend at noon.

And now the unfortunate Red river campaign was over. An expedition, fitted out with the greatest care and liberality, had come to naught through the neglect of the controlling officers to regard the plainest military rules. Human life, money and prestige had been sacrificed for nothing.

To the Forty-sixth the campaign had been one of especial hardship and suffering. It had marched and fought, almost continuously, from the 6th of March to the 22d of May. Its members had re-enlisted on the 2d of January, under a general and special promise of a thirty-day furlough home. Most of the men had not seen their families for over two years and a half, but were required to give up the anticipated pleasure and undertake a long, laborious and dangerous campaign. The regiment had marched over 800 miles, much of it in the night, and all of it in haste. Comparing the condition of the regiment now with what it was on re-enlistment, the men remembered with sorrow that over a third of their number now occupied a rebel prison, the hospital or the grave.

The furlough question had been reopened shortly after the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and the colonel was assured by General Banks that the regiment should go as soon as possible. At Alexandria it was possible to go, or at least to start, and the order was offered the regiment to go with the Fifty-sixth Ohio, and many were anxious to start, but, on the next day, when the men of the Fifty-sixth came straggling back, leading their wounded comrades, it was seen that it was the better judgment that preferred to wait.

No difficulty was apprehended in obtaining a furlough at Morganza, but, unfortunately, General Banks went straight from the Atchafalaya to New Orleans, which threw the business into new hands. As soon as Morganza was reached, Colonel Bringhurst visited General Emory, the then commanding officer, and presented the case. Emory was a "regular" officer, and had a higher regard for "red tape" than any other solid commodity. He immediately fell back on rules and regulations, and decided that the application must go on to General Banks through the regular channel. This would require much time, and the prospect clouded again. General McGinnis, and many of the Indiana officers, endeavored to move Emory, but to no purpose.

In a few days it was found that a steamer was about starting down the river, and it was determined among the officers that the regiment would try another plan to get off. Just before the boat was ready to leave, the men, with their knapsacks and guns, quietly marched aboard. The steamer was loaded with army wagons, and little room could be found for the men, but they crowded in. The captain of the boat made no question about the presence of the regiment, as it was their custom to take what come.

When ready, the boat turned out into the stream, but to the dismay of the officers in the plot she turned in and landed at General Emory's headquarters. The general's quartermaster came on board to give final orders. Seeing the regiment, he inquired for its authority to go. He was told that the colonel had the order. Diligent search failed to find that officer, and after considerable discussion he ordered the boat captain to go on.

Another difficulty arose before the regiment. It was soon discovered that the steamer had orders for Baton Rouge and not New Orleans. But it was on the road to the city, and away from General Emory, and there was no fear that the regiment would not get through.

At Baton Rouge the regiment went into camp and awaited events. The Twenty-fourth Indiana was there, and helped make the stay agreeable.

On the third day the "Express," a fine, large new steamer, came down the river and rounded to at the landing. The colonel immediately went on board to negotiate, and in a few minutes the regiment was on the way to the city. The captain and the crew treated the men most hospitably, and just after daylight they were landed at Carrollton, five miles above the city.

On the voyage down, there was some mystery about the order for the regiment's shipment. When Adjutant Watts could be found the colonel had it, and when the latter was on hand the adjutant had it.

At Carrollton the regiment went into camp, the best that could be done with no equipage, and the colonel went to see General Banks.

There was no trouble with General Banks. That officer freely admitted all that was claimed for the regiment, and suggested things in their favor that had not been claimed. He told the colonel they should have their furlough and when they pleased. They could go home now or go into camp and prepare for it. In reply to the question, "What does the regiment want?" the colonel answered, "The men should be paid to April 30, have new clothes, new guns, twenty days at Carrollton, and a furlough for thirty days."

The general told the colonel he should have it all, and directed him to make out his requisitions and they should be honored.

The regiment went regularly into camp. It had good rations, light drills, put on good clothes, and in fifteen days was ready for home.

In April, 1864, an expedition of four transports and gunboats went from New Orleans up the Sabine Pass into Calcasieu bay for cotton. A guard of thirty-seven men, from the non-veteran camp, in charge of a captain of the Thirtieth Maine, was on the boats. The fleet had arrived in the bay. The "Wave" and the "Granite City," while lying without steam, were attacked at daybreak, and captured. Among the prisoners were Maxwell Reece, R. V. McDowell, Hugh Quinn, Joshua T. Colvin, Philip M. Benjamin and Jacob Oliver. These were non-veterans of the Forty-sixth. Colvin subsequently died in prison at Tyler, Texas, and Oliver at Hempstead.

About the same date, John Shea, a non-veteran of Company D, was killed and robbed at Algiers.

Wm. McGlennen, of Company C, was shot and killed by a guard, in June, at Algiers.

CHAPTER VII.

VACANCIES AND PROMOTIONS.— HOMEWARD BOUND.— CAIRO.— INDIANAPOLIS.— LOGANSPORT.— ON THE RETURN.— EVANSVILLE.— MOUNT VERNON. — GUERRILLAS. — MORGANFIELD. — HENDERSON. — LOUISVILLE.— LEXINGTON.— CATTLETSBURG.—BIG SANDY.—LOUISA.—PRESTONSBURG.— COURTS MARTIAL.— MUSTERED OUT.— HOME.— JUNE, 1864 - SEPTEMBER, 1865.

BETWEEN June, 1864, and September, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out, the following vacancies and promotions occurred:

Quartermaster Thomas A. Howes resigned May 27, 1865; William S. Richardson, of Company B, was commissioned in his place.

First Lieutenant William D. Schnepp was honorably discharged September 14, 1864; Lieutenant William Bacome was commissioned first, and Sergeant Daniel Harner second lieutenant.

First Lieutenant Joseph Taylor, of Company G, was honorably discharged November 12, 1864; Enos A. Thomas was commissioned in his place.

Captain J. W. F. Liston, of Company I, resigned November 29, 1864; Corporal Frederick Fitch was commissioned for the vacancy, and Sergeant Jacob S. McCormick as first lieutenant.

Captain James Hess, of Company G, was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 14, 1864; Joseph L. Chamberlain was commissioned to succeed him.

Major Bernard F. Schermerhorn was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 14, 1864; Captain William M. DeHart, of Company D, was commissioned in his place.

Captain William A. Pigman, of Company A, was discharged by reason of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads, December 18, 1864; he was succeeded by Lieutenant James V. Brough. Lieu-

tenant Jonathan Moore was commissioned first, and Levi C. Lesourd second lieutenant.

Surgeon Israel B. Washburn was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 20, 1864; he was succeeded by Assistant Surgeon Joshua W. Underhill. George M. Doane, of Company B, was commissioned assistant surgeon.

Captain John G. Troxell, of Company C, was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 26, 1864. Sergeant Joseph Henderson was commissioned first, and Sergeant William Bacome second lieutenant.

First Lieuteuant Charles A. Brownlie, of Company D, was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 28, 1864; Abram B. Herman was commissioned to succeed him. Sergeant Andrew J. Lovenger was commissioned second lieutenant.

Captain James H. Brown, of Company H, was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 28, 1864; Lieutenant James F. Mitchell was commissioned first, and Sergeant Martin L. Burson second lieutenat.

First Lieutenant Jacob S. McCormick, of Company I, was honorably discharged on expiration of term, December 28, 1864; Albert S. Abbott was commissioned in his place, and Sergeant Robert H. Martin second lieutenant.

Captain Robert M. Shields, of Company K, was honorably discharged on account of expiration of term, December 28, 1864; he was succeeded by Lieutenant Chester Chamberlain. George C. Horn was commissioned first, and John VanMeter second lieutenant.

Captain Frank Swigart, of Company B, resigned October 12, 1864, on account of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads; Theodore B. Forgy was commissioned captain, Theophilus P. Rodgers first, and Marcellus H. Nash second lieutenant.

Captain Henry Snyder, of Company E, was honorably discharged October 14, 1864, on account of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads; Charles F. Fisher was commissioned captain, Ellis Hughes first and Abram F. Hunter second lieutenant.

Adjutant James M. Watts was mustered out March 24, 1865, for promotion in the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment; Augustus L. Sinks, of Company K, was commissioned for the vacancy.

On the 15th of June, 1864, the "Sultana," a fine large transport, rounded to at the landing and called for the Forty-sixth. The men soon packed up, and, with innumerable specimens of the

animal and vegetable kingdom, in boxes and cages, made a forced march for the steamer. In an hour everything was stowed and arranged, and the men, anticipating the voyage and the visit home, pronounced themselves perfectly happy.

Without accident or any unusual occurrence, the regiment, in a few days, made the landing at Cairo. The colonel immediately called on the post quartermaster, with a requisition for transportation, by rail, to Indianapolis. Looking at the paper, the official noticed an item specifying sundry horses, and inquired if it was a cavalry regiment. He was informed that it was not; neither was it an artillery organization. The official then wanted an explanation of the presence of six horses in an infantry regiment on furlough. He said the order required transportation for so many men and officers, and he would not transport the horses.

The quartermaster was told that the men and horses went together; that if the horses could not go the men would not. The colonel then made requisition for three days' rations and ordered the men into camp. The quartermaster told the colonel to move back off the levee, but the men were ordered to occupy a place on the front, which they did, and were soon at cooking. The city marshal tried to effect a removal, but he was referred to the quartermaster as the person who could relieve the town of the regiment.

After dark the regiment seemed to become more numerous and expressive. Cooking was going on in many unnecessary places, and the merchants began to complain. At 10 o'clock the quartermaster sent down orders for transportation for horses and all.

The men filled the box cars, enjoyed a good sleep, and, at early morn, were in Indianapolis.

The line was formed, and the regiment marched to the Soldier's Home.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of June 23 thus speaks of the regiment:

"The reception and welcome of the Forty-sixth Indiana took place yesterday, as announced, at the Soldier's Home and State-House Park. The column was formed at the Home at 11.30, and with the Colonel and Colonel James Blake at the head, escorted by the regimental and Hahn's bands, marched up Washington street to East, and back again to the Home, where a bountiful dinner was served by the ladies. It was partaken of by the regiment with a quiet satisfaction very becoming and gratifying to those who served it. The marching of the regiment through the city attracted attention, particularly for the manly bearing and handsome dress of the men, and the excellent condition of their arms. * * After dinner the

regiment again marched up Washington street, countermarched, and went to the State-house, where a large number of citizens, mostly ladies, had assembled to hear the welcome of the Governor, and other speeches. *

"Governor Morton, in his address, said: 'This reception was given as a testimonial of the regard in which the Indiana soldiers were held by their friends here and throughout the State. He said the history of all the Indiana regiments was the same in one grand particular — they all had done their duty, honoring the cause and the State. * The Indiana soldiers have a double motive for doing well; first, because it is their principle to do so, and second, because an unjust stain had been cast upon their valor by a colonel of the Second Indiana, at Beuna Vista. The history of that regiment proved it a true regiment; but a mistake was made, and a wicked collusion between its colonel and Jeff Davis, had cast an unjust blame on the regiment. But that slander had been turned against its authors, and, to-day, Indiana soldiers stand as high in public estimation as those of any State.'

"The Governor feelingly alluded to the many brave men of the regiment who had fallen, and who will be remembered as the noble dead. The Governor then rehearsed the principal events in the history of the regiment, and said it had been one of the first to re-enlist, and should have come home long ago, but the exigencies of the service demanded more work, and it was on hand for duty. He wished to thank them particularly on behalf of the loyal and grateful people of Indiana for the proudest act in their career, their re-enlistment, as well as for all the other good they had done.

"Colonel James Blake, representing the Mayor, welcomed the veterans home. He said he wanted to welcome them especially on behalf of their veteran lady friends, some of whom they had met at the Soldier's Home. These ladies had become veterans by their constant and untiring service for the soldier. He also welcomed them to the city on behalf of the business men, who had never failed to sustain the soldier. He honored the regiment for its manly bearing; they looked and acted like men who knew and respected their relation to society, to the country, and to one another. The officers seemed to recognize their true position, and their relations with the men seemed fraternal.

"Hearty cheers were then given for the Governor, Colonel Blake and the ladies. Colonel Bringhurst made an appropriate response to the Governor and Colonel Blake."

The regiment reached Logansport on the afternoon of June 23. The following account of its reception, from the Logansport *Journal* of the 25th, correctly represents the warm welcome accorded it:

"A multitude, numbering thousands, gathered at the depot to welcome them, and they were somewhat disappointed when the train stopped and no soldiers made their appearance. But the disappointment was soon turned to rejoicing when it was discovered that the officers, by a wise strategem, had stopped the soldiers at a place where the regiment could be formed

without interference from the crowd of friends who had assembled to greet its arrival.

"The regiment soon made its appearance, headed by its own martial band, marching by column of companies. At the foot of Fourth street, the Logan Band took the front and the Logan Union Silver Band brought up the rear.

"The regiment, escorted by thousands of citizens, marched up Fourth street to Market, up Market to Seventh, down Seventh to Broadway, down Broadway to Fourth, and up Fourth to the Court-house, where it was formed in column of division, when Judge Biddle welcomed the soldiers in an eloquent address; after which occurred the most beautiful incident of the occasion: two hundred little girls, appropriately dressed in the national colors, advanced and presented a beautiful bouquet to every officer and soldier. This tribute of the children to valor and patriotism will long be remembered by the brave men to whom it was paid.

"The men then stacked arms and surrounded the two long tables, set in the yard, which fairly groaned under the weight of good things which the patriotic ladies of the city had prepared for the occasion.

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"After dinner a short time was spent in giving and receiving the warm greetings of friends long parted, when the regiment was again formed and marched to Market space for dress parade. The proficiency of the regiment for drill was fully established by its performance on the march, and at the parade.

"It will be the pride and pleasure of our citizens to make the short visit of these, our war-worn veterans, as pleasant as possible, as it will be their pleasure ever to cherish in grateful remembrance their toils and sacrifices in defense of our institutions.

"While rejoicing in the presence of our returned friends we do not forget those of their comrades who having made their last sacrifice, now repose in our cemeteries, upon the banks of the "Father of Waters," or in unknown graves. Their memory shall ever be fresh in our hearts. Nor do we forget those who are captives, far from friends and home. For them our prayers ascend. At home or at the front, sick, wounded or prisoners, our soldiers will receive the warm sympathy of the loyal men of the country; and when Peace shall spread her wings over our distracted land they will be the honored sons of a grateful people, transmitting a rich legacy of heroic patriotism to the generations who shall succeed them."

Before the dinner, Judge Biddle delivered an address, which was listened to by citizens and soldiers with deep attention. He said:

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-SIXTH:

VETERANS: In the name of this city and county, I welcome you home. In the name of the State of Indiana, in the name of the United States—for, thank God, by the courage and patriotism of our noble soldiers,

we still have a United States—I welcome you home. In the name of liberty and humanity, I welcome you home. Thrice welcome to your homes and friends.

Nearly three years ago you pledged your lives to the standard of your country; you were organized and left for the field. You went to Camp Wickliffe, thence, by the river fleet, to Commerce and to Island No. 10, where you aided in flanking the enemy in that stronghold. At New Madrid you were introduced to the fire of the enemy, and, with your comrades, made him surrender the post. Next, at Riddle's Point, you alone sustained yourselves against the terrible and galling fire of five rebel gunboats. Do you remember that? Do you remember the toil of that long, gloomy and weary night, during which you gained your position? Aye, you remember it; your country remembers it. From this well-fought field, you went with General Pope's fleet down the Mississippi river to Fort Pillow, where you remained some weeks with the Forty-third, and left it not until you had planted the flag of your country—this flag—on the ramparts of the enemy. Thence down the river to Memphis, where you tore down to the dust the defiant flag of the rebellion, and felled its towering staff to the earth. The trophy was secured by your hands. Soon after this you went up White river to relieve General Curtis. In this expedition with our gunboats you suffered severely with heat and toil, but you humbled the enemy of your country, and rebuked him for his inhumanity. At St. Charles you witnessed the terrible explosion of the Mound City, and the heart-rending sufferings of your comrades in arms. But we cannot tarry. You descended the river to Helena, where you did good service in opening rivers, skirmishing, etc., for several weeks, and where the memorable repulse of the arrant rebel, Price, took place. At Pemberton you fought right under the bristling guns of the fort, and within a few yards of our own gunboat Chillicothe. The courage of man was seldom more severely tried than yours in this fight, and never was the test better withstood. Next, before Vicksburg; then through all those severe battles at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Jackson and other places on the route, when not only your prowess in battle, but your strength of endurance in toiling and marching, was proved to be of the first order. After beating and chasing the enemy in every direction, he was invested at Vicksburg, where you lay in the trenches during forty-three days, toiling and fighting until he fell, and you entered the city with your comrades in triumph. Then, the day after the surrender, you marched to Jackson, where you completed the triumph of the campaign. From this place you were taken to New Orleans. Then your expedition into Texas and battle at Carancro bayou, La., will be ever memorable. Back to New Orleans; and here you did one of the noblest acts of your lives—you re-enlisted for the war—and it was the desire of the Government then to give you the furlough which you are now about to enjoy, but the exigency of the service would not allow it; you submitted cheerfully, as became good soldiers and true patriots. Hence you were taken into the severe campaign of Red river, where our arms, for a time, were unfortunate. Under every disaster, you comported yourselves as veterans, and wherever the fault

might be, if fault there was, no part of it was attached to the glorious and gallant Forty-sixth.

"You are now before us, but where are the comrades in arms that went out with you, 1,000 strong, to do battle for the country and for mankind, while you, less than 200, have returned? Alas! they are not here. Some are languishing in exile as prisoners of war, but their hearts are with us and our hearts are with them. Others are lying buried along the valleys of the Mississippi and White rivers, and on the plains of Red river, but their spirits are with us now. Your comrades who are prisoners, will soon be exchanged and return to our arms; but for those who are locked in the prison-house of death, there is no return to us. We must follow them. Sad is the suggestion of your return to those whose sons and brothers have perished in battle. Let us weep with them for a time, for tears not ill become the brave. * * * But it is a noble death to die for one's country. How can we die nobler or better?

"Thus have I briefly traced your course from your departure to your return. Fond hearts and tearful eyes have followed and watched your every step and every deed, daily and hourly, during your absence. While you are with us, as you have done in the field, prove yourselves triumphant.

"You have brought home the rugged laurels of the soldier, and innocent maidens will give you wreaths of flowers to twine with them. They welcome you back from your dangers. Their tender arms ill befit the battlefield, and they look to you for protection. You will give it to them. Remember, each one of you is dear to some heart, and I trust that each of you has some object of love, reverence or affection to keep your hearts true to yourselves, your country and your God."

On the conclusion of the dress parade, the regiment was dismissed until the 26th of July, when it would be necessary to return to the field.

On the 20th of July the colonel published an order requiring the members of the regiment to assemble at Logansport, on the 26th. At the appointed time, every one was present excepting three, who were sick. A difficulty in obtaining transportation prevented the departure until the 27th, when the regiment started for Indianapolis, by way of Lafayette. The Capital was reached in the evening, and the regiment took up quarters in the general camp of the State.

On the 28th, an order was received from General Heintzleman, requiring the Forty-third and Forty-sixth to remain until further orders.

The regiment remained quietly in camp until the 11th of August, when orders were received for an immediate march. On the 12th, the regiment took the cars for Evansville. Arrived at Terre Haute at 2 P. M. Met exaggerated rumors of the devastation

being wrought by the rebels on the river. Arrived at Evansville at dark, where the regiment was quartered on a wharfboat, and, in the morning, the men were pleased in being led to a beautiful grove half a mile from town.

At 3 o'clock on the next (Sunday) morning, the word came that the rebels were crossing the river at Shawneetown, twenty-three miles below by land. At 9 o'clock, the regiment was on an old mail boat, and steaming down the river. At 6 P. M. the regiment landed at Mount Vernon. Here the people were all under arms. The "legion" had flowed in from the surrounding country, and everybody was awaiting an attack. Firing had been heard at Shawneetown, up to noon, but none since, so it was surmised that the war would soon begin. The artillery was in battery on the levee, and the river front was covered with people. The regiment was received with hearty cheers. General Hovey was home on leave, and the men were rejoiced to see him.

The regiment marched to the Court-house square, and prepared to spend the night. The citizens furnished an abundance of coffee.

At midnight a courier from below reported the rebels in possession of several boats and a force sufficient to attack Shawneetown and Mount Vernon. About that time a railroad ferryboat, from Pittsburg, bound for the Mississippi, rounded to at the landing. It was new and capable of carrying a thousand men. The colonel impressed the boat, and, before daylight, the regiment was on board and on the way down the river, without the knowledge of the good people of Mount Vernon.

The rebel towns along the river were passed without molestation, and the boats reached Shawneetown at 10 o'clock. Along the Illinois and Indiana side of the river the boat passed continuous squads of the legion rushing to the front.

At Shawneetown the people were all on hand. They extended a hearty welcome to the regiment. That point being safe, it was concluded to go on to Sabine river, where the rebels were. A six-pound gun was borrowed, and the ferryboat again pushed out. The legion wanted to go, and it was with difficulty that they were kept off, so anxious were they for gore. The seat of war was reached at 2 o'clock. The rebels had fallen back, leaving a small force on the river. A small gunboat, the *Fairplay*, on which were Lieutenants Washington Coulson and George Groves, of Logansport, was shelling the rebels on the bank. After notifying the

gunboat, the regiment landed and skirmished inland, driving the rebels before it. Finding no force that would stand, in an hour the regiment returned to the boat. The barges and boats of the rebels were destroyed. The three steamers captured by the rebels had been released by them. They were loaded with cattle for Sherman, and, when the approach of the rebels was noticed, the cattle were thrown into the river. The most of them were saved; those that swam to the Kentucky side were lost, except a few that were subsequently recovered by the Forty-sixth.

The regiment returned to Shawneetown to arrange a raid inland. The ferryboat was returned to the party in charge, with thanks, and the regiment occupied the "Jennie Hopkins," one of the captured boats.

The regiment then returned to Mount Vernon, and became part of a force organized for a raid into Kentucky, toward Morganfield, by General Hovey.

On the morning of the arrival of the regiment at Mount Vernon, Dan Rice's circus boat came up to the landing. It made quite an imposing appearance. Its band played its most seductive airs, and the lady and gentlemen actors displayed their gayest attire. With the soldiers in town, the management calculated on a crowded house and large receipts. But in a little while the horses were impressed to haul the artillery, and some of the show animals to mount the men. Lamentation abounded on the circus boat that day, but the company still had hope, and went on with the preparations necessary for a regular performance in the evening.

While at Indianapolis some designing men had imposed upon the boys a lot of advertisements, in the semblance of greenbacks. They looked very much like five-dollar bills. On the morning after the show the treasurer of the institution waited on the colonel with a package of the bills, and requested fifty dollars in lieu of it. His explanation of the transaction was that he had received them at the circus entrance. He had marveled at the predominance of five-dollar bills, but had suspected nothing, and had promptly made change. The treasurer recapitulated the items in the company's bad luck, and promised to collect full damages from the government.

The preparations for the Kentucky raid were hastily made at Mount Vernon. A detatchment of cavalry militia came from Evansville by land, and a battery of four guns by the river. The country around Mount Vernon turned out about 200 men on foot, and a

company of cavalry. A battery of two guns went from Mount Vernon. To mount the cavalry and haul the guns, horses were impressed. Some were contributed. The Thirty-second Indiana, which was at Indianapolis for discharge, joined the expedition.

The cavalry marched along the river opposite Uniontown. The infantry and artillery left Mount Vernon on the 17th on the transports "Jennie Hopkins," "General Halleck" and the "Cottage." These were found to be overloaded. A portion of the men was transferred to the circus boat, and she was compelled to make the trip. The company had recovered its good humor, and the members were waving adieus to the soldiers from their deck. The band was playing patriotic airs, when the rush of soldiers on the boat changed the situation.

The expedition, with the Forty-sixth in advance, landed at Uniontown, and placed guards around the town. The circus boat came in last, and the company was again in good humor. The band was playing and the ladies were waving their handkerchiefs. Horses were obtained to relieve the circus company, when it made haste to leave for a more profitable country.

At 2 o'clock the column was on the march for Morganfield, eight miles distant. Rebels were met at different points, but they fled without a fight.

On the 18th, General Paine arrived with a force from Paducah, not knowing that General Hovey had left Mount Vernon. Major General Hughes, of the Indiana malitia, was also on the ground.

On the 19th, the column started for Henderson, twenty-five miles distant, on the river. At Smith's mills a squad of rebels were met and captured. Henderson was reached at 2 o'clock on the 20th, when the motley collection of soldiers was disposed of. Boats were sent to Evansville and to Mount Vernon. Trouble arose about the destination of some fifty negroes, who had followed the column to the river, The draft order was in force and the negroes were good for substitutes. Both the towns named wanted the negroes, and the crowd went from boat to boat, as the inducement of either boat predominated. Finally, it was discovered that a comely colored girl was the ruling factor in the business. The people of one town captured the girl and led the entire party to their boat.

The Forty-sixth remained at Henderson until 4 o'clock on the 21st, when it left that city and arrived at Evansville at 5 o'clock. William Dillon, of Company G, the only member of the regiment injured, was seriously shot in the leg.

The regiment left Evansville on the morning of the 24th of August, for Louisville, which was reached before daylight on the 26th. Just before landing at Portland a rebel prisoner fell overboard. It was never known whether he reached the shore or the bottom.

The regiment marched the three miles between Portland and Louisville in a flood of rain, and found no quarters prepared for it. Quarters were finally secured in some old barracks, formerly occupied by prisoners or passing troops.

At 9 o'clock on the 27th the regiment was loaded into box cars, which had just brought in a load of horses, and started for Lexington.

At Lexington the post was in charge of a Kentucky regiment as a provost guard, which was not remarkable for good discipline, cleanliness or general efficiency. As soon as the Forty-sixth had settled in camp the men polished up and a dress parade was had at the Court-house square. All did and looked well, and the next day the Kentucky regiment was relieved and the Forty-sixth put on provost duty.

A review was held by General Burbridge. Six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and a battery were in line. The appearance of the Forty-sixth satisfied its friends.

On the morning of the 13th the regiment left Lexington for Cincinnati, and on the 14th, in the evening, crossed the river and went on board the "Cottage, No. 2," and, at 11 o'clock, started up the river. The boat was crowded with military stores for the Big Sandy, and the accommodations for the men were bad. Company B was left at Covington to bring up property unavoidably left. Arrived at Cattletsburg on the 16th, and the freight and Companies C, E, G and K were loaded on five very small steamers and started up the Big Sandy. Companies A, E, D and H marched by the road. The former, after much difficulty from low water, reached Louisa, twenty-five miles, on the morning of the 18th. The others arrived in the afternoon.

At Louisa the stores and regimental property were loaded on push boats. Companies C and G first started with three boats, the men having been furnished with convenient poles for pushing, and, as the boats with their crews passed the soldiers on shore, those afloat were benefitted with instructions and advice unlimited. The men had no experience in this sort of navigation, and were not expert in the use of poles. The propelling power would be

unequally applied, and the vessel would turn around, go back, or get aground. The distance to be made in this way was forty-two miles.

On the next day, Company F shouldered poles and started with a boat, with instructions not to run into the boats ahead, and Companies I, E and K started along the bank. Companies A and H remained at Louisa, as a guard. Company B arrived on the 19th and marched by land.

Rations and forage had been brought up by flats. From Louisa, there was no wagon road. The work of bringing up the stores was done, mainly, by the Forty-sixth. The men cheerfully did all the duty required of them, and it proved the hardest of their experience. They were wet nearly all the time, and without shelter at night. When the water was low, the men were compelled to get into the river and work the boats over shoals. The exposure and fatigue were constant. Some of the boats were ten days on the trip. The cargoes were wet by the rain, and spoiled. Lieutenant Brownlie had charge of a crew that was particularly unfortunate. He "stuck," a few miles below Prestonburg, and reported that the rain had started the oats, with which he was loaded, to growing, and that there was a good pasture all over the boat from the new crop, growing through the sacks.

The Burbridge expedition started on the 28th of September from Prestonsburg. It was composed entirely of cavalry and mounted infantry, with two howitzers. There were no wagons or ambulances. The objective point was supposed to be Abington, Virginia, where extensive salt works were said to be in operation.

The Forty-sixth was to remain at Prestonsburg, protect the rear and bring forage up from Louisa. The duty of the regiment was not light. The river rose ten feet and wrecked every boat that was on the raging deep, and the storm-tossed mariners straggled into camp in a famishing condition. On the 6th of October the expedition began to straggle in. Generals Burbridge and McLain, with their staff and escorts, came in and went down the river on a flat. The head of the column, under General Hobson, made its appearance the next day. The expedition had failed, and with great loss. There were not less than 400 wounded, beside from 100 to 200 killed. The town seemed to be covered with wounded, particularly colored men. The Forty-sixth was again left to take care of the wounded and the prisoners, and ship out the forage.

The last of the expedition had come in, and, with General Hobson, started for Mount Sterling and Lexington by the 10th. They left Prestonsburg covered with property, and wounded men and hundreds of horses were without care. Boats from below were due, but it was found that boats bound up had been turned back by troops going down, and it became certain that only one could be depended on. In addition to a large amount of stores, there were 300 sick and wounded. The rebel prisoners numbered sixty. They had been hurried along with the cavalry, and were not in a condition to walk. These were mounted on horses, and, under guard, sent toward Louisa. The stores were piled up on the bank, to be shipped or destroyed, as became necessary. The crippled horses were shot. Rafts, made from old houses, carried some stores. The artillery was hauled off by horses and oxen. By the evening of the 11th everything was out or loaded on a boat that had come up, and on the morning of the 12th of October the regiment was ferried over the river and took up the march for Louisa, where it arrived at noon on the 13th.

At Louisa the regiment received orders to take charge of the post. On the 16th Company A was sent to Lexington, with the wounded, the sick, the prisoners and guns. On the same day the regiment was ordered to Cattletsburg, to take charge of that post. Companies F, D, C, E, H and G were left at Louisa, and B and I marched to Cattletsburg by land.

On the 21st the regiment was relieved by the Sixteenth Kentucky, and had orders to go to Nashville, but another order, received at the same time, revoked it. On the 24th of November the regiment took passage on the fine steamer "Telegraph" for Cincinnati, and landed there the next morning. At 7 o'clock in the evening the "Major Anderson" was boarded for Louisville, where the regiment arrived the following morning.

The train for Lexington was taken at 3.30 P. M., and the regiment was in its old quarters at 11 o'clock.

The next day the regiment was put on provost duty, in different parts of the city. Before leaving Cattletsburg, the companies left at Louisa were ordered down.

From the last arrival of the Forty-sixth regiment to its discharge, its history was uneventful. The officers were on detached duty nearly all the time, either at Louisville or Lexington. Colonels Bringhurst and Flory were on military commissions or courts martial in both cities, and Captain Brough served in that capacity

in Lexington. The companies were, generally, on special duty. The rebel and Federal prisons were in charge of the regiment, and all the guards were furnished from the regiment. Captain Chamberlain was appointed provost marshal.

The military commissions had jurisdiction over the guerrilla cases, and a large number of them were tried. Where the accused was convicted, the penalty was, generally, death, but the commandant at Louisville was too easily influenced to permit many executions. Two guerrillas were hung at Lexington and one at Louisville. The Louisville commission tried the celebrated guerrilla, "Sue Mundy." With a body of men, this man had been raiding over the State, murdering every soldier he found unprotected. He was captured on Sunday, tried on Monday and hung on Wednesday. Mundy was tried on the single charge of shooting a convalescent soldier returning to his regiment from the hospital. The squad of soldiers were all butchered, but the one man recovered and was able to testify against the murderer. The trial lasted just one hour, when the condemned man was returned to the guard-house to prepare for the scaffold.

Mundy's proper name was M. Jerome Clark. He was young, well formed, and wore his hair long and in curls. The execution took place within the city, and many thousands were out to witness it. Captain George Swope, of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, as provost marshal, officiated.

Immediately after the execution, an exciting scene occurred. As the immense crowd was making its way back, an enraged bull took the middle of the road and disputed the crowd's passage. Pistols were fired at him, only to increase his rage. The people in the rear, supposing that a "rescue" was on hand, closed up and increased the panic, and it was not until the animal was killed that order was restored.

At Lexington, as provost marshal, Captain Chamberlain had two guerrillas to hang at one time. Anxious to give the condemned all the time allowed—until 4 o'clock—he delayed proceedings as long as possible, but the chaplain, Mr. Green, abbreviated the exercises more than was anticipated, and, at the conclusion, there was still some time to spare. After consulting with the officers, Chamberlain asked the chaplain to make another prayer, which he did; but, before the conclusion, a man on a horse, without a hat and waving a handkerchief, was seen riding furiously toward the place. He proved to be the aid of the post command-

ant, with an order from General Palmer, postponing the execution twenty days. The reprieved man shook hands with his partner, and was shoved into a carriage, and the other was hung, just inside the time.

The reprieved man was again brought to the gallows, and again, at the last moment, reprieved. Subsequently, he was taken to Louisville, and the case was heard of no more.

On the return of the regiment to Louisville the courts sitting at Lexington were dissolved, and the officers composing them went with their regiments. A military commission had just found guilty and sentenced to death a man taken as a spy. At Louisville, as the president and judge advocate of the commission were standing by the stove, they were astonished by the condemned man walking in with his budget on his back, and offering his hand for a friendly shake. He was ignorant of the result of the trial, and evidently had not considered the situation serious. He explained that, seeing the men leaving, guards and all, he "had come along with the boys." The officers took the man with them to supper, and afterward to the prison, where he was left in charge of the provost marshal. On the next day the officers visited General Palmer, represented the facts, and obtained a disapproval of the finding.

In December the Sabine Cross Roads prisoners began to come back. All bore evidence of the terrible treatment to which they had been subjected. They were given the furlough to which they were doubly entitled by their extraordinary service and suffering. They learned then, and they know now, that a grateful country will never forget what they did for it.

John McTaggart, of Company D, was shot in the left leg, at Sabine Cross Roads. The limb was shattered. When hit, McTaggart sought shelter behind a log, Near him, behind a tree, a rebel was picking off Federal soldiers at his leisure and in supposed security. Under a sudden impulse, McTaggart shot the rebel dead. Straggling rebels robbed McTaggart of everything except his canteen, and finally a rebel cavalryman, with drawn saber, compelled him to give up that article. He was finally rolled on a blanket and carried and dragged over a mile to a rebel hospital. Here the limb was amputated, and for weeks he laid at the point of death. Becoming able to travel, he was sent down the river, and finally, after much suffering, reached New Orleans. In July, with an invoice of sick and wounded, he arrived at Indianapolis, and was

switched off to a hospital outside the city. An officer while home on the furlough, hearing of an estray member of the regiment, went to the hospital and brought McTaggart to Logansport.

Chaplain Robb was captured at Sabine Cross Roads. Faithful to his duty, he was at the front with his regiment. When it was surrounded the chaplain rendered all the assistance he could to the wounded and suffering. When the fight was over, and the rebels began the business of gathering the prisoners, he looked for some invitation to march off with some of the numerous squads that were being herded and driven away, but he was left unnoticed, and he finally began to inquire about what time they would want to take him prisoner. Now, the chaplain was at a disadvantage in not being in uniform. He was dressed in a black suit, much polished with wear. He was enveloped in a long black coat, and ornamented with a well-worn black plug hat. Naturally the chaplain had not a belligerent appearance. After some importunity, however, Mr. Robb obtained an order to "fall in with that squad," and marched to Mansfield. After considerable correspondence and delay he was finally released and sent back. "Father Robb" will never be forgotten by any member of the Forty-sixth regiment. He was a practical Christian. He lived his faith. On the march, in camp, in hospital or in battle, he was with his men, devoting his strength and offering his life in the effort to benefit them.

After the return of the prisoners from their furlough, the regiment had an aggregate of 396 men, of whom 330 were present.

While at Cattletsburg, a Colonel Jacob, lieutenant governor of Kentucky, was brought from Lexington under guard, on his way out of the Federal lines, under a sentence of General Burbridge. The absence of the gentleman was desirable, so Captain Fitch, with a detail and a flag, conveyed him out to the rebels.

In February, three daughters of the rebel general Breckinridge were escorted by Captain Fitch, to Prestonsburg, via Cattletsburg, where a rebel escort met them and conveyed them toward Richmond.

Elmore Shelt, of Company K, while on guard at the rebel prison, shot and killed a prisoner, March 24. An investigation exonerated Shelt and justified him.

Joseph Kilgore, of Company C, was shot and killed by a Kentucky soldier, while the latter was on duty. The responsibility was put on Kilgore. The deceased was in company with William McGlennen, when the latter was killed by a guard at Algiers.

The assassination of the President created a profound sensation. The regret expressed by the rebels was evidently sincere. They expected a more favorable settlement from Lincoln than they could from his successor.

Rebel deserters came in, in squads. Officers and soldiers were homeward bound in droves. The regiment had dress parade for the edification of some of them, to the gratification of all.

On June 5th the regiment moved from Lexington to Louisville, leaving the colonel and Captain Brough on court marshal.

Sherman's army was coming into Louisville at the rate of a thousand a day. A magnificent reception was accorded the general. On the 4th of July he reviewed the army, and it was a grand affair. There seemed to be no difference in public sentiment. The people of Kentucky were learning something.

An order was received from the war department requiring the wish of each officer on the subject of remaining in the service. No attention was paid to it. Men and officers wanted to return home, as the war was virtually over, but they wanted to go together. They had been associated together so long, and passed through so many scenes of death and danger in company, that they wanted to stay until all could go.

Many of the officers had enlisted as private soldiers. All had been promoted; the promotions were earned by faithful service. It was afterwards understood that the purpose of the order was to transfer a number to the regular army. Had it included the privates, some advantage might have been taken of it.

The regiment remained at Louisville, Kentucky, doing light duty, until it was mustered out of the service. It furnished guards, orderlies and clerks at the headquarter departments, at stores and hotels. For a time the latter were withdrawn, when there was a general petitioning for their return. One extensive business man wrote: "There have never been men in service in this city who have excelled these in prompt and efficient duty, universal sobriety and gentlemanly conduct."

A general officer, in response to a communication from the colonel, in relation to the discharge of the regiment, said: "The Forty-sixth has had the fortune, good or bad, always to please commandants under whose authority it has been placed. Both on the field and in garrison, its officers and men have given such satisfaction as to have been given up with reluctance by those in command. This has now much to do in keeping the regiment in the service."

The regiment was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865. It was transported to Indianapolis and there paid off, on the 11th.

And so, the "Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry" passed into history. Its members having faithfully served their terms of enlistment and re-enlisted, were again merged into the citizenship of the Nation. All felt proud of the record of their regiment, for no page of it brought discredit to its members or the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAPTURED AT SABINE CROSS ROADS. — MARCH TO CAMP FORD. — THE CAMP. — TREATMENT. — REMOVAL. — ANOTHER MOVE. — THE HOSPITAL. — ESCAPES. — FLORY. — CARR AND GUESS. — BAGLEY. — BACOME AND EVANS. — OTHER ESCAPES. — EXCHANGE. — LIST OF PRISONERS.

THE MARCH TO CAMP FORD.

AFTER their capture, the prisoners were rapidly pushed to the rear. Along the road from the battlefield to Mansfield, four miles, the road was strewn with dead rebels and the *debris* of the battle. The wounded were being gathered up. The country was covered with temporary hospitals, to which the rebels were carrying their crowds of wounded.

At Mansfield 200 prisoners were crowded into the Court-house, and at night were confined in a room not large enough for half the number. This room had been used by rebel troops for quarters, and was filled with filth — being in such a condition as might be expected under the circumstances. The rest of the prisoners were corralled on a freshly plowed field, near the town, and compelled to get what rest they might, after a twenty miles' march and two hours' hard fighting, on the ground — saturated as it was with the recent rains. Nothing of any consequence had been eaten since five o'clock that morning. Most of the men had lost their knapsacks in the fight, and, with nothing except the clothing they stood in, hungry and exhausted, they began a long and torturing imprisonment. The cold north wind chilled the blood and benumbed the bodies of the captives, and they esteemed their sufferings great; but the time was to come when they could look back on this night as pleasantly passed, compared with many in their experience.

On the morning of the 9th, the day after the battle, the entire capture was assembled and moved forward toward their destination, in Texas. No rations whatever were issued to the prisoners.

Chilled, hungry and weary, this band, numbering fifty commissioned officers and 1,200 men, was goaded forward between two lines of rebel cavalry, flushed with a temporary success, void of all the principles of manhood, or the honor of a soldier, and filled with a ferocity developed by their losses and their triumphs. The most insulting epithets were heaped on the defenseless men; and those who, from sickness or exhaustion, reeled in the ranks, were treated with a degree of barbarity almost beyond belief.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, after a march of twenty-four miles, the staggering column was turned into an open field, with an unbroken fast of two days. About 10 o'clock a small allowance of wood was given the prisoners, a pint of musty corn-meal, with a small quantity of salt beef, no salt, and one baking pan to each 100 men. There was no water within a quarter of a mile. Eight or ten men were taken out at a time, to fill canteens, of which a very small number had escaped the notice of the rapacious captors on the field. The entire night was spent in trying to make a meal from the scanty material at hand, a task almost impossible.

At daybreak, on the 10th, the haggard procession was again put in motion, and marched twenty-five miles. During this day's march, many men were forced along by the bayonet and by threats of shooting.

About the same rations were issued as on the evening before, with the addition of an abundant supply of water from a creek. In keeping with the consideration generally shown the prisoners by the guards, they encamped above the prisoners, and washed their horses and their own persons in the stream, and in other ways rendered the water as filthy as a systematic endeavor could make it.

After marching and halting for sixteen days, the point of destination was reached. The women and children from the country, on either side of the road for miles, congregated in motley groups to witness the rare sight. The doors and windows of every house were filled with crowds of haggard women, white-headed children and naked negroes, of all sizes and ages. Old men and boys were posting hurriedly to the front, armed with every conceivable weapon known to the gunsmith of the last century, and mounted on every possible animal. Confederate flags were displayed in abundance—fit emblems of treachery and villainy. In passing any considerable group or town, the prisoners drowned all shouts of exultation by the rebels with patriotic songs. The "Rally

Round the Flag" seemed to have new significance, and swelling out from a thousand brave throats, drowned the rebel shouts and yells. Never were the rallying songs of the Nation more appropriately used, nor with greater effect, in impressing upon traitors an idea of the moral force of the Union, and its inevitable triumph.

The Rev. Hamilton Robb, chaplain of the Forty-sixth, a man of seventy years, made this dreadful march, a prisoner. He was not released until June, and was held until then in violation of the universal custom of all civilized nations.

Previous to the arrival of the prisoners of the Red river campaign, Camp Ford had been occupied by about 800 men and officers, including 150 officers and sailors captured at various points on the coast of Texas.

In April, 1864, these men were almost destitute of clothing. Many, when captured, were robbed of all articles not absolutely necessary to cover them. They had passed one of the coldest winters known in Texas in that destitute condition. More than three-fourths of the men had no shoes, for months. In December, they had marched to Shreveport, a distance of 140 miles, and back in January, through rain, snow and sleet, and over icy roads, with no shelter at night, on rations of coarse meal and starved beef. Again, in March, they were driven over the same road and back. These moves, it was said, were made for the purpose of exchange, but they were not finally released until July. When they left the prison, many of them were about in the condition of Adam and Eve on the *entree* of those individuals into society.

On the 20th of April, the Red river prisoners arrived at Camp Ford and were promptly assigned quarters.

Early in May, some 1,500 officers and men, captured from General Steele, in Arkansas, were added to the already crowded prison pen, and, at various times, the captures from transports and gunboats were brought in, until the congregation reached four thousand eight hundred.

Steele's men had been captured at Mark's Mills, Ark. Their treatment had been most barbarous. As soon as they had been marched to the rear, they were systematically and completely stripped of everything — hats, boots, coats, pants, shirts and drawers — and left to go naked, or put on the filthy rags thrown away by the scoundrels who robbed them. Their money, watches, and, in short, every article in their possession, was taken from them. Even the treasured pictures of their wives and mothers were taken

and made the subjects of gross, vulgar ribaldry, and then thrown in heaps, when the chivalry rode over them with their horses.

AT CAMP FORD.

THIS prison was four miles from Tyler, Smith county, Texas. It covered an area of about six acres, enclosed by a stockade. A trench or ditch was first dug around the ground selected; in it were placed, on end, oak or pine timbers, fitted closely together, and forming a wall about eight feet high. On the outside the earth was banked up so that the guards, while on their beats, could see over the camp. The location was on an abrupt hillside — a kind of oak and pine barrens. Every tree and shrub was carefully cut down, leaving nothing to protect the prisoners from the drenching rains, the chilling dews of night, or the scorching rays of the sun. Within this pen the prisoners were turned, and mockingly told to "make yourselves comfortable."

The officers had the rare privilege of going to the woods to cut logs and limbs, which they carried in on their backs, under guard, and constructed rude and insufficient shelters. Thus, parties of five and ten going out, in time built up cabins, a labor not light, considering that there were only twenty axes and five shovels for use. These, among 4,800 men, were in demand. An auger and an old saw were supposed to be within the stockade, but could never be found.

The men, with the greatest difficulty, with an armful of brush brought in one day, and some twigs the next, sought to erect shelters to protect them from the sun. Parties of from ten to twenty were successively passed out, under guard, with an old ax or two. A short time was allowed them to procure this class of material, but so great was the clamor and eager rush for the prison gate, that, in their ill-humor, the officers in charge for days would allow none to go out. Hundreds of the men dug trenches in the hillsides, and from two to four lived in each, like wild animals. The rain ran through the thin covering of earth and made their only shelter untenable, even for swine. Others, with no enterprise, made no attempts to shelter themselves, and, consequently, soon became sick from exposure. Many of those unfortunates died, and many became cripples for life.

To add to the misery of living in such hovels, this was one of the wettest seasons Texas had had for twenty years. During

the entire months of May and June, and far into July, rain fell almost constantly, literally in torrents — floods overhead and cataracts under foot. With blankets, only in proportion of ten men to one — robbed of clothing, in many cases, these unfortunate men were compelled, almost naked, to endure the drenching rains day and night. What though rain should cease, the dark gloom of a cheerless night, like some demon, would spread its impenetrable vale over the camp, and exaggerate, if possible, the misery of the sufferers. They did not freeze, but they shivered in every muscle. The body did not become numb, but there was an uneasy, unsatisfied craving for warmth, that seemed worse than a positively colder degree. And with this misery came memories of home to intensify the suffering.

The ragged, haggard, care-worn men, huddled together like sheep, as if to kindle a little warmth by contact, and move the blood that seemed fast ceasing to flow. So, night after night of sleepless wretchedness passed, with no hope of comfort in the coming morn except the warming influences of day.

Many of the prisoners were recruits, on their first campaign, and unaccustomed to the exposure of even ordinary camp life. Upon these the trial soon began to tell, and each night there was witnessed the death of some unfortunate breathing out his life in darkness. Lying in the mud, with the rain falling upon him, he became insensible to the loud thunder and the vivid lightning, and was beyond the reach of those who tortured him.

LIFE INSIDE.

THE inside of a rebel prison camp cannot, like many other things, be imagined. It must be lived — seen, felt — to be comprehended. Fancy and imagination, in most cases, can bring to view scenes of beauty or pictures of terror, but the degree of wretchedness in real prison life, such as the rebel government systematically imposed on its prisoners of war, was too extremely brutal and unusual to be appreciated outside of their infernal boundaries. Such suffering was only known in Confederate prison pens — nowhere else. The pen or tongue is inadequate to paint or group in one idea the multiplied sources of annoyance, pain and horror that had their rise in the prisons of the rebels for Union soldiers. They contained a multitude of ragged, dispirited men, covered with filth, and anxious only about the

most ordinary and primary necessities of life. Reckless, regardless of everything except what pertained to their own immediate personal existence; shivering with the cold at night and scorched with the sun in daytime; without hats to protect the head or clothes to cover the body, the elements had uninterrupted influence upon them, and they became the fruitful sources of disease and death.

Through the main street of Camp Ford, the larger portion of the prisoners passed for water, and Broadway never presented a more busy scene of barter and traffic than there appeared. Nor did any broker's board ever present so much intenseness as was exhibited by the prisoners and outsiders in commercial operations. Here was brought the product of the surrounding country for sale, at fabulous prices. Flour at $500 a barrel! There was no sign of shame on the face of the slave-driver, when he demanded from the reeling, exhausted prisoner forty dollars for a chicken. Melons sold at ten dollars, and that when they were rotting, in superabundance.

Trading stands were erected along the main street of the pen. Wholesale and retail merchants operated in divers departments, and all diving into the pockets of the prisoners. Tobacco was the great staple article. Everybody wanted it — few could get it. Men would barter their only shirt for it, and it was said the old repudiated quids were worked over and again made do duty. Whisky was sometimes introduced by a guard or an outsider. What was called a "drink," about a quarter of a gill, cost a dollar.

The prisoners made rings of bone, gutta percha, wood, etc., and sold them to outsiders, at strong prices. Turning lathes were set up and fancy work, principally chessmen, turned out, and sold at paying prices. Combs, violins, earthenware, and many other articles were manufactured, and in good style, too, and disposed of at remunerating prices. Many other articles were made in a superior manner, and sold.

A crockery manufacturer got up several canteens, made of clay, which were in much demand among the rebel soldiers. He cast them over a tin one, and tore up a pair of old blue pants for covers. The cloth and the strips of an old shirt, for straps, were well washed, and the clay canteens, with an old teapot spout for a neck, looked, as they hung in front of his quarters, like a first rate article, and perfectly new. It was not long before a squad of rebel soldiers passed through, and were attracted by the canteens, and the entire stock was sold at extra figures. Three months after, some of the

same squad sauntered through the same quarters, and innocently inquired for canteens. Remembering his customers, the prisoner said he had none — that he never had any canteens. One of the rebels said that they wanted a d—— d Yankee who sold them some canteens as they passed up. They were clay only, and when they put water in them, they just melted.

After being imposed upon in trading, a portion of the guard sought their revenge by persuading some of the men to come to a forbidden line and trade. When they went out to the line, and displayed their goods, they were seized by the rebels and robbed of all they had. The prisoners dared not resist, for they were in a position which would have warranted the guard in shooting them, so they had to submit.

But it was not long before the prisoners squared accounts with the rebels. When the affair seemed to be forgotten, they were invited in one night to trade. This was forbidden by the rules, but the extreme anxiety of the rebels to trade overcame their caution and induced them to venture. As soon as the business had arrived at an interesting stage, the rebels were seized, their pistols taken, and they were robbed of every movable article about them. Their situation obliged them to submit.

Exciting and amusing scenes occurred. When a wagon loaded with produce entered the camp a dense crowd would gather around it. A multitude of purchasers would so confuse the vender that all consciousness would be lost, and his stuff would go without a consideration.

On one occasion a pompous old planter came in with a wagon load of produce, driven by a negro. A few hundred men surrounded the wagon, and made offers to purchase. In the meantime the linchpins were removed, and the wheels slipped to the ends of the spindles. The hame-strings were untied and the harness generally loosened. About that time the planter begun to suspect something wrong, and ordered his negro to drive out quick. Jube cracked his whip, and, lo! a general catastrophe ensued. The mules slipped from the harness, the wheels rolled off and the wagon, planter, produce and negro experienced sudden emancipation. The old gentleman felt a dozen hands in his pockets, which quickly relieved him of everything. He lost all his produce, his money, his hat, harness (for it was valuable material) and most of his clothes, while his negro was carried off to the quarters on the shoulders of the men.

This "outrage" called forth the severest denunciations from the authorities, but, on investigation, it appearing that nobody did it, there was no punishment.

ESCAPES.

THOUGH the prison was heavily guarded, escapes and attempts were of nightly occurrence. During the month of March, a party projected and completed a tunnel. It commenced inside of one of the cabins, and extended out 150 yards beyond the stockade; but just as all was ready for a general rush, the stockade was extended for the accommodation of more prisoners, and the plan was frustrated. This tunnel, afterward, furnished a good place for prisoners to hide in when contemplating an escape. They would enter and remain until the pursuit of them outside was given up, when they would go in earnest. Several tunnels were constructed, but none were ever made available for their original purpose. One large one was within fifteen feet of completion in March, 1864, when the last but one of the prisoners of the Forty-sixth come out. It was reported abandoned. This tunnel cost an immense amount of labor. A shaft six feet deep was sunk in a cabin. The tunnel was then started toward a bank outside, about 170 feet distant. The chamber was two feet wide by three feet high. Air holes were opened above, under a bunk or a bed, through which the miners got breath. The tools used were case-knives; a sled, upon which the earth was drawn out in buckets, and ropes made from cows' tails. A station would be established midway, to which the sled would be hauled by a stationary Yankee engine. The bucket would then be put on another sled and hauled to the shaft. The first sled would, at the same time, return to the work, bearing another bucket. The earth was spread under bunks, or in holes about the camp, and covered up before daylight. There was a traitor among the prisoners, at last discovered to be one Hawkins, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio. On discovery, he was removed outside, and lived about the officers' quarters, and worked for them at tailoring. On coming up the river, in March, 1864, this gentleman was thrown overboard, but was saved by the deck hands, who were not posted.

Nearly every movement in the pen was known to the guards, and great caution was observed in working on tunnels. None except a select few knew anything about it. Rebel officers would come

in and make a general and thorough examination, looking especially for tunnels, of which they evidently knew something. Ramrods and swords were run into the earth, but no discoveries were made. The "Grand Trunk" laid too deep.

The digging of the large tunnel cost an immense amount of risk and labor. On one part of the line the excavation had to be made fifty feet without ventilation — almost suffocating those engaged in it.

A pack of trained hounds was constantly kept for the purpose of tracking and hunting down fugitives from the pen, and these were under the charge of a professional negro hunter. When a prisoner was missed, these dogs were made to take the circuit of the camp until the track was discovered, which they would follow, through woods and swamps, and almost invariably overtake the exhausted man.

Music was often resorted to, to beguile the watchful guards while a party was meditating an escape. Attention would be attracted by a good song, while a log would be dug up out of the stockade, and a party prepared for the venture were getting out. Others, more venturesome or desperate, would draw themselves to the top while the sentinel's back was turned, and quietly let themselves down on the outside.

Hundreds who had secreted their money, bribed guards to connive at their escape. Sometimes as many as twenty of a night went out in that way. The market price for such favors was five dollars in greenbacks. Such contracts were made with men professing Union sentiments, and who would, for money, take such risks.

But very few of those who got out of prison escaped. It was rare one overcame all the dangers from dogs, rebels, deep rivers, swamps, hunger, and the many difficulties that beset the way to the Federal lines. In from two to ten days the fugitive would be brought back and reconsigned to the pen.

It was seldom the officers discovered the absence of a man escaping, until his friends made it known or he was recaptured. Keeping his escape a secret gave the man a start of the hounds and cavalry, and it gave the camp an extra ration.

It frequently occurred that when a soldier died a sailor would exchange clothes with the deceased, and remove the body to his quarters. The sailor would assume his name, get his rations and a chance for exchange or parol — a privilege not possessed by

sailors. Of the numbers getting out, it is safe to say that not over one in fifty finally escaped. The others were overtaken and brought back, to suffer severe penalties for their effort.

The nearest point in the Federal lines was at Vicksburg, a distance of 300 miles. There was not a county in the States west of the Mississippi, within the Confederate lines, but what had a party of mounted soldiers, with a leash of trained bloodhounds, hunting deserters and conscripts. At least one-half of the population was actively disloyal, and bore an intense hatred to Federal soldiers. An escape might well be considered a miracle.

Most of those attempting to escape, started with little or no preparation. They were ignorant of the geography of the country, and without maps or charts. Many knew nothing about traveling at night, and were unaccustomed to traveling in forests. Their appearance would betray them to the first man they met. After a few days of bewildered wandering, exhausted by hunger and fatigue, many would be willing to barter their freedom for corn-bread, and give themselves up, or, more probably, be overtaken by men and hounds, and driven back. Frequently men would travel hard all night, and by the first dawn of daylight see the prison from which they had escaped six or eight hours before. Many cases occurred where men had reached the Mississippi and were recaptured while hailing a gunboat or transport. Others, within sight of a Federal picket, would be taken by some straggling vagabond and delivered up.

Much ingenuity was required and used to conceal the escape of a prisoner by his comrades. Every morning there was a general roll-call. The camp was divided into sections of from 100 to 200 men. A rebel sergeant had a roll of these, and it was his duty to call the list and ascertain the presence or absence of every man. The prisoners were formed in two ranks, and two sentinels, with muskets and bayonets, passed along the front and rear of the line as the roll-call was called. With all this precaution, the absent ones were duly answered for without discovery. Frequently the sergeant, whose duty it was to call the roll, was not able to read the names without spelling, when some considerate Yankee would volunteer to assist him, and would inadvertently miss the name of an absconding party. By universal consent, the party covering up the absence of a friend was entitled to the surplus ration. With the officers there was more difficulty. They were carried on a separate roll, but they were so successful that the name of an

absentee was often carried a month without discovery — long enough to insure his safety.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

THE commanding officer of Camp Ford, Lieutenant Colonel Borders, was an Englishman, a resident of the South about nine years. From association with the most reckless and dissipated of this semi-barbarous society, he was thoroughly imbued with its worst qualities. By marriage he had stepped into a fortune, and had become arrogant and haughty. Here the innate brutality of the man found full scope and a field for cultivation. The possession of power fed his pride and sharpened his malice. With all, the infamy of his character was intensified by his being a bitter rebel. A monarchist, hating everything republican, and with unbounded vindictiveness toward Federal soldiers, he was a fit instrument to carry out the system provided by the leaders of the rebellion in the treatment of prisoners. He had an adjutant, unprincipled, cowardly, vicious and destitute of the dimmest spark of manhood. This officer's name was Lieutenant McCann. He had no principle of action but the slavish one of wishing to please his superiors. When some of the prisoners were coming home through New Orleans, McCann was just being brought in a prisoner. General Canby was informed of the brutality practiced by him by Major Norris, of the Forty-third Indiana, when the scoundrel was put in irons, and a ration of a pint of meal a day, with a half pound of bacon, ordered him.

If men approached too near the stockade — the limit being ten feet — they were either shot down or made to mark time at a vigorous "double-quick," at the pleasure and discretion of the sentinel. As many of these were boys, not over fifteen years old, it was very gratifying to the embryo traitor to have a Yankee dance at his bidding. The inducement, a cocked musket, held at the breast of the prisoner and handled in the most reckless manner, was generally sufficient to get out of a man all the dance there was in him. As many as thirty at a time have been subjected to this treatment for two hours, or until they became exhausted and fell. Confederate officers often stood by, enjoying the scene and suggesting a bayonet to enliven the performance.

Men who were overtaken in trying to escape, and returned to prison, were made to stand on stumps or blocks of wood, bare-

headed, in the sun for four hours, and after two hours off, then again on for four hours. This, in some cases, was continued for a week.

Lady visitors sometimes visited the prison, and seemed to enjoy the misery they witnessed.

Groups of prisoners were tied up by the thumbs for some trifling offense, and suspended so that their toes barely touched the ground, and for days were brought out and subjected to this torture, two hours at a time. Strong men subjected to this punishment, under a July sun, would faint and fall as far as the ligatures would allow, and would be cut down as soon as a lazy, vicious rebel found it convenient to go to their assistance.

Prisoners were shot down without any attempt at justification. A man was near the gate, asking permission to go out for wood. The guard ordered him to go away. The man turned to obey, when the guard deliberately shot him through the heart.

A man named Colvert, of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, while quietly walking within the proper limits, was inhumanly shot down by a boy fourteen years of age, who was, perhaps, ambitious of something to boast of among his associates and tutors.

S. O. Shoenicker, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois, while sitting in his hut pleading with a friend to become religious, was shot dead by a guard, twenty yards behind him. The guard explained that he had a brother killed in battle, and said, "I was bound to kill some d——d Yankee for it." As a punishment for the outrage, the boy received a furlough for thirty days.

A member of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York was killed while walking towards the fence to obtain his hat, which had blown off. The man who did this act merely remarked, "That's three."

A member of the Thirty-sixth Iowa was shot while walking along the usual path, early in the evening. Both arms were broken, and the heart was perforated by the ball. He fell in the arms of his brother, and the brutal murderer was not even chided for his deed.

An Indian, belonging to the Fourteenth Kansas, was killed as wantonly as any of those mentioned.

The men who committed these outrages belonged to Colonels Sweet and Brown's battalions.

Barbarous as the treatment of these prisoners was, it was no exception to the rule of treatment of prisoners by the rebels in

authority. It was not the result of an isolated case of the appointment of a brute, without a single instinct of humanity in his breast, by mistake, as prison commandant, but was the result of a hellish design conceived and put in force by "Jeff" Davis and his co-conspirators. The orders of those highest in authority were simply carried out by those in immediate charge of the pens. The contrast between the treatment of these unfortunate men and all others who fell into rebel hands with the treatment of rebels who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Union forces, will always be the brightest page of American history. The rebels who were in the Union prisons were well fed and warmly clad and housed, with the best medical attendance, and all that could be desired except their liberty.

RATIONS AND HOSPITAL.

THE regular ration consisted of a pint of corn meal, in the bran, and about a pound of beef, with a little salt, for each man; but a full ration, even by this standard, was never seen. The articles received were of the most inferior quality. The meat was often unfit for use. The supply of cooking utensils was not sufficient for a fourth of those who required them. A small allowance of wood was brought in, but so meager was the supply, that a large portion of the men would have none. Those having no way to cook their beef lost it. Provisions could be bought of outsiders, but the prices put them beyond the reach of nearly all. How some of the boys wished for a supply of "Northern Indiana railroad" money! The officers of the camp permitted every advantage to be taken of the starving inmates, and seemed to co-operate in creating a demand for what there was to sell.

The hospital was a new wooden building erected in the woods near by. It was large enough for thirty patients, which was about one-third of the average sick requiring treatment. Sick men were usually carried out to the hospital only when it became apparent that death would soon ensue. In the hospital, the sick were put on rude wooden bunks, with nothing to smooth or soften them. No blankets or comforts of any kind were furnished. The only advantage in the hospital, over the camp, was that the men were raised off the ground — a gain of dryness, at the expense of comfort. The same rations were issued to sick and well. If a sick man had a blanket, he was fortunate; but if he had none, he

was obliged to suffer without it. The majority laid almost naked, on the bare boards, and were left to get well or die, as the disease or their constitution determined.

The medical department was in keeping with all else. A surgeon was detailed, whose duty it was to visit the sick. He usually visited the camp about once a week, and pretended to have an inspection, but usually he came at such times as few only knew of of his presence. When he was seen, he issued curses liberally, and common, dirty drugs most sparingly. The monthly allowance of medicines to camp was not sufficient for one day's treatment of the more simple cases. In short, the whole thing was a brutal and systematic plan to compel men to die.

REMOVAL TO CAMP GROCE.

On the 12th of August, 506 of the prisoners were ordered to Camp Groce, a distance of 200 miles south. The unfortunate ones were taken from every regiment in the camp, and made up of the unruly members of the prison community. Officers and men who had made themselves obnoxious to the authorities by resisting or protesting against their treatment as prisoners of war, and those who had made attempts to escape, were selected to make up this detachment.

Not over ten minutes' notice was given of the proposed march. The rations of the day had not been issued, and there was nothing to be taken to eat. Rations, it was said, would follow in wagons. The line was soon formed outside, but the march was delayed many hours, while the men were kept in the burning sun, without water, wearying with a delay that seemed without cause, except for the purpose of torturing them. John Shaffer, Jasper N. Mullins, Robert Lewis and David Garbison, of the Forty-sixth, being sick, were not taken, though called out. The road, for the entire distance, ran through a pine and oak barren, extremely broken, and interspersed with narrow strips of timber, with an occasional stretch of from five to six miles of desert, without a shrub or scarcely a blade of grass. The sand was scorching hot and ankle deep, and with the greatest scarcity of water. Fifteen miles frequently intervened between watering places. When water was reached it was scarce. The guards had to be served first, then the horses, and then the men could try for it. There were not over fifty canteens in the lot, and no way of carrying water.

In justice to the guards on this excursion, it should be said that they were the best class yet met. They belonged to the Twenty-first Texas, and numbered 250. The intense heat, without water, caused many of the prisoners to drop by the roadside, where they were guarded until night came, and then were obliged to overtake the column. There were six or eight wagons assigned for the sick and exhausted, but they did not accommodate one-fourth of the number of those utterly unable to march. Many were without shirts, their naked backs blistered by the sun. A large proportion were without shoes, their feet burning in the hot sand. Many were with uncovered heads, exposed to the almost perpendicular rays of the sun. It would be fruitless to attempt to portray the horrors of that distressing march. Those who made it will never forget it.

Camp Groce was at last made, when the saddest days in the prisoners' experience commenced. There were confined in this camp about fifty soldiers, and the officers and crews of the "Wave" and "Granite City," captured at Calcasieu Pass, on the 6th of May, 1864—in all, about 150 men. They were all sick with fever and ague. Of these, eighty died before November. The living were in the most destitute condition.

This prison was fifty-one miles above Houston, on the Houston & Texas Central railroad, and two miles from the town of Hempstead. It was situated in a sharp bend and within a few miles of the Brazos river. It was almost entirely surrounded by a strip of low, marshy ground, impregnating the air with a deadly malaria. About one and a half acres of ground were inclosed with a tight stockade some twelve feet high. The prison was supplied with water from two wells, which were found filled with rubbish and filth. These, with great labor, were fitted for use, and furnished a supply of slimy and unhealthy water. There were board barracks, sufficient to accomodate 650 men, but in a most dilapidated condition.

The rations of this camp when the new delegation arrived, were some better than in the one just left, but they were soon contracted to uncomfortable proportions. This camp was commanded by an Irish captain, who had been a corporal in the regular army, and was in Texas at the breaking out of the rebellion, when the infamous Twiggs so disgracefully betrayed his trust, and gave up his command of trained soldiers to a cowardly mob. Of the companies of the prison guards, one was Irish, one German, and two

were Texans. The men of the two first were, almost to a man, loyal. They showed the prisoners every possible favor and kindness, when not under the eye of their officers. Numerous instances occurred when the guards, after dark, passed out prisoners, and even by ropes, let prisoners down on the outside, and furnished them rations for their journey. As many as thirty, in rapid succession, have gone over the stockade on a moonlight night, either by the help of the guard, or through their disregard of duty. These attempts to escape were no more successful than at Camp Ford. After wandering about the country a few days, the fugitives were brought back, having become sick and given themselves up, or were captured by the local force. Some, doubtless, died in the wilderness.

The men transferred from Camp Ford had not been long in their new quarters before they were, many of them, taken down with fevers, and by the middle of September, there were not 100 well men in the camp. The prison presented a most deplorable spectacle. Men crazed with fever ran hither and thither, like mad men. Night and day the cries of the sick filled the air. Men awakened in the morning, after a night of horror, to find their bunk-mates dead by their side. No medicines were to be had until disease had become general in the camp, and many were beyond the reach of any remedy. The surgeon whose duty it was to visit the sick seldom came, and when he did he was drunk, and distributed curses instead of medicine. Many days would pass before any medical attendance or relief, beyond what could be furnished by the prisoners, could be had. This hideous drama was most appropriately closed by the death of the fiendish surgeon with delirium tremens.

After this, those who were thought too sick to be treated in camp, were taken to the hospital at Hempstead. From ten to fifteen sick men would be jammed into a wagon and carried to the hospital, over rough roads, and through the scorching sun. Four men died during these murderous transits, and were rattled along with their suffering comrades to town.

THE HOSPITAL AT HEMPSTEAD.

This institution was the low garret of a church. The roof was almost within reach of the patients. There was no side window—no place for ventilation except the small gable windows.

The inner view of this den was most horrible. There was only enough light to make the scene visible, and the filthy and noisome effluvia that pervaded the place, drove away all who were not compelled to remain. The fresh air, so greatly needed by the fevered sufferers, seemed to turn in disgust and abhorrence from the threshhold of this cavern.

The sick were crowded together as thick as it was possible to wedge them — one tier over another, on rough boards, and generally with no mattress or straw. If a man had no blanket, which was generally the case, he laid in his rags on the hard boards. There were a few mattresses belonging to the Confederacy, but these, from long use, had become so foul that they were refused by all. Helpless and without assistance, the sick were compelled to disregard all considerations of cleanliness.

CHANGE OF CAMP.

In September the yellow fever broke out at Galveston, and soon reached Houston and other points north. The Confederate guard at the prison, fearing the disease might reach the camp, openly threatened to leave and let the prisoners take care of themselves. On this the authorities determined to move the camp. On the 20th the prisoners were taken west of the Brazos river and encamped twenty-five miles from the railroad, on a low, wet, marshy creek bottom.

There were now only 500 of the original 650 men left. Of these only seventy-five were well. On the journey the sick were crowded together in rough wagons, fifteen to a load. Only those who were not able to walk were allowed to ride. Those whom the bayonet could persuade along were obliged to march on foot. Very few were able to make each day's march with any comfort, but they had to go or suffer constant insult and abuse. The transportation was limited, and many dragged themselves along until they could do so no longer, when they fell exhausted and were left to follow when they could, or be picked up when it suited the guard to go back for them. On this move six men died in the wagons, and were hastily tumbled into holes dug by the wayside.

At this camp, sick and well alike had no beds but the damp ground, and no shelter but such as they could construct with brush. They were closely packed on less than half an acre of ground, where the cooking and living was done. Sinks were dug inside

the lines, which in the hot sun became unendurable. Water was obtained from pools along the bed of the creek — green, filthy and rank with disease and death. . As usual, above the camp the horses of the rebels, numbering nearly 500, were kept, watered and cleaned. The dirt of a filthy rebel camp was intentionally thrown into the water. On the banks of the stream were the sinks of the rebels. The rains brought down all this disgusting material, and left the prisoners no alternative but to use that water or none.

The sickness rapidly increased. The medical appliances were less plenty than at the other pens. Each morning roll-call found men present in body but absent in spirit. Death had released them. The dead would be found lying upon the ground in the mud, having been denied the satisfaction of a bed, and with no covering except the miserable rags forming their dress. Around these would be set a guard — a formality meant to be considered respectful, but, under the circumstances, an insult.

ANOTHER MOVE.

On the 3d of October, owing to heavy rains and cold winds, it was decreed again to move the camp. A march of twenty-five miles was made to an old camp meeting ground, near the town of Chappel Hill, where were some sheds and shelter, upon which the encampment was formed. The move from the old camp was much like the former marches, rendered worse by a more general and thorough exhaustion of the men. Now, a well man was a curiosity — none were well. As before, several died on the wagons or by the roadside.

The new camp was also located on a piece of wet ground. There was a springy ridge above it, which kept the pen constantly damp. As before, there was no shelter for the prisoners, and they had the ground only for a bed. The cold rains of October had now set in, and night after night the camp resounded with the piteous moans of the sick and suffering, aggravated by the distressing cough, which never ceased. Ghostly forms crowded around scanty fires, striving to warm their attenuated bodies, and keep in circulation the sluggish blood. And this experience ran through many nights of rain and wind.

About the 15th of October, for the first time, the prison was furnished with better medicines, but still far from a sufficiency. A surgeon, comparatively a humane man, abounding in good

promises, of limited action and energy, was allotted to the prison. Health began to improve, but the death rate was four or five per day. There was abundant shelter for 2,000 men, consisting of sheds and board houses, erected by and for the families who came there for religious purposes, in times past. In these were quartered about 400 soldiers — the guard; the rest was taken up by the horses, equipments and forage. The established system to wear out and destroy the prisoners would have been defeated in a measure, had they been allowed to have occupied the sheds that were empty. About the last of October, the yellow fever having subsided, the prisoners were moved back to Camp Groce. On this journey, after having tramped over 400 miles from the place of capture, the first railroad transportation of the campaign was furnished the prisoners, and a ride of fifteen miles enjoyed by them.

The condition of the men on their return to Camp Groce was most deplorable. There were 440 of the original number. With the exception of six successful escapes, all the rest had fallen victims of the infamous treatment to which they had been subjected by the scoundrels who had them in charge. Not one in ten of the prisoners had a hat, about one in twenty a blanket, a few had shirts, a few pantaloons, but the majority were clothed in collections of rags that defied description. Only a few had shoes.

What are known as "northers," now frequently occurred. Their suddenness rendered them more severe. Often, with the thermometer at seventy, dark clouds would start up in the northwest, and in one or two hours the temperature would fall to thirty-five. As the season advanced, these storms increased in frequency and intensity, and they were more effective on the prisoners than a regular spell of colder weather. The general misery of the prisoners was greatly augmented by their inability to hear from home, or in any way to obtain information in relation to the progress of the war. Nothing was known about the great armies of the Nation — of their condition or progress. The exaggerated stories of the rebels were known to be false, because unreasonable and improbable. It was known that the Red river expedition was a disastrous failure, and it was feared that similar defeats had been suffered in other departments.

Nothing had been heard of the Forty-sixth regiment but what was contained in a short letter from Colonel Bringhurst, written about June 14th, while on the Mississippi, to Colonel Flory. At the time, the regiment was going home on "veteran furlough."

At Camp Ford, in November, a letter was received from Colonel B., by the four members of the regiment then remaining. It informed them that the regiment was in Kentucky. With these exceptions, nothing was known of the comrades of the prisoners, with whom they had been constantly in company, in camp or field, for nearly three years. The Houston *Telegraph* was the vehicle of news received by the neighborhood about Camp Groce. In it were published the most startling accounts of Federal defeats and rebel victories. Every action was a Federal disaster, and ruin seemed constantly impending over the Nation. With all this, there ran through the rebel soldiery an anticipation of defeat, which belied all their boasts and predictions.

At Camp Ford, on the 4th of July, the commandant permitted the prisoners to celebrate the day, with the condition that no reference was to be made to the war, or to the questions at issue between the North and the South, in speeches. Colonel Dugane, of the Seventy-fifth New York; Colonel Flory, of the Forty-sixth Indiana, and Captain Crocker, of the gunboat *Clifton*, and others, made patriotic speeches, which were highly appreciated by the large audience. Patriotic songs were sung, and over 300 sat down to dinner, at the aristocratic price of four dollars a ticket.

On the 8th of November, the Camp Ford prisoners held an election for President of the United States. The matter was first suggested by the rebel commandant, Colonel Brown. He said the votes of men coming from so many States would indicate the result in the actual vote. The idea was readily adopted by the prisoners, and preparations made for the important occasion. The camp was divided into wards, and persons indicated distributed slips of paper in each. At roll-call, on the morning of the 8th, the tickets were dropped into hats, brought together, and counted. The proceeding was altogether fair. There was no bribery nor undue influence used. The count showed 615 votes for General McClellan and 1,665 for Mr. Lincoln. To make the affair more real, several fights came off, with the usual amount of damage to the participants. Colonel Brown was astonished at the result. He had predicted another result, now he declared that Mr. Lincoln would be re-elected, and admitted the probable collapse of the Confederacy. He bought three gallons of whisky, and, with his officers, got gloriously drunk over the "indication."

On the 15th of December, 342 men and officers, including all of the Forty-sixth present, were notified that they were to be

paroled and to proceed to New Orleans, by way of Houston and Galveston, immediately. It did not take long to prepare for that move.

The paroled men were conveyed to Galveston by railroad, where they were detained only a few hours, as a steamer was awaiting them. With some of the rebel guards, who were as anxious to get away, the late prisoners were soon happy and safe under the stars and stripes. In thirty-six hours the party was landed on the New Orleans levee, and felt that the sufferings of so many weary months were over.

During the voyage across the gulf, John Cunningham, of the Forty-sixth, died and was buried at sea. Joseph Davis, of the Forty-sixth, died in the hospital shortly after reaching New Orleans. After living through so much, thus to die almost in sight of home!

Of this regiment, John Meredith died at Camp Ford, Jacob Oliver at Hempstead, and Robert Lewis and George Lane at Camp Groce. Thomas S. Evans died on the plains, in endeavoring to escape. Information was brought from Camp Ford, by Jasper N. Mullins, who left there in March. There were then 1,500 Federal prisoners there, among them Daniel Garbinson, the only representative of the Forty-sixth.

At Shreveport, among others of different regiments, were John Shaffer, Alexander Reed and William Bacome. The two latter had escaped from Camp Groce, were retaken, and taken to Shreveport. Mullins escaped from Camp Ford by taking the place of Enoch O'Brien, of the Forty-third Indiana. That regiment was called out for parole, and as O'Brien's death, which had occurred a month before, was undiscovered, Mullins answered to the name and was paroled.

On the 13th of November, Lieutenant Colonel Flory, of the Forty-sixth, and Captain W. B. Loring, of the United States Navy, left the prison at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was the custom of the prison commandant to give passes each day to Federal officers to pass out on parole, not to escape. On this occasion, a pass was written by one of these officers, who put the commandant's name to it. With their blankets under their arms, ostensibly to collect brush, they presented themselves at the gate, showed the passes and went out. They had previously sent out, by friends, some provisions and rebel clothing, which had been deposited in an appointed place. On getting out, the officers went to a thicket and waited until dark, in the meantime putting on the Confederate

suits. At dark they started, and traveled as rapidly and steadily as possible all night. It was estimated that they made at least thirty miles that night, which put them beyond the hounds. The escape was discovered the next morning, and the cavalry and hounds immediately put on their track, but neither made that day the distance covered by the fugitives the night before, and the chase was given up. At daylight the travelers stopped "twenty minutes for breakfast," and pushed on, and in twenty-four hours after leaving prison, were fifty-five miles away, with twenty miles of swamp between them and their old abode. The prisoners were then on the head waters of the San Jacinto, and in a perfect wilderness.

This description of country extends a distance of 100 miles, and is without a sign of habitation. The region is traversed by the San Jacinto, the Trinity and the Neches rivers, with their numerous tributaries, and is covered with heavy timber and dense canebrakes, matted together with briers and other kinds of tangled growth, common to some parts of the South. Heavy pine forests lay across the track, hundreds of acres of which had fallen from the effects of fire, forming a most intricate abatis, grown up with an immense growth of blackberry briers, often ten feet high, and, under ordinary circumstances, impenetrable. The fugitives were obliged, for many rods, to cut their way through these jungles with a knife, and then pass into a canebrake of enormous growth, equally laborious and discouraging. Passing these, there would be a stream to cross, which must be swam, again to enter upon the same experience on the other side.

Thus they traveled day by day, with food in their haversacks to tempt them, but which must last them at least ten days. The stock — twelve pounds of bread and two pounds of coffee and sugar — must hold out until the cultivated districts were reached.

On the 20th they crossed the Neches river, quite a large stream. Heavy rains having fallen for two days, the country was flooded, and all the streams were full. Owing to the cloudy weather, they were not able to travel for two days. With no compass, it was impossible to keep the direction in a wilderness without the sun or stars. Again getting a glimpse of the sun, and by good guessing, the fugitives marched on. At last, food all gone, hungry and wet, they reached a cornfield, the limit of civilization. They at once filled their haversacks with corn, built a fire in the woods, and on a tin-plate cooked their grated corn-meal.

Having reached a part of the country where discovery was possible, they prepared for night marching. At dark they started, guided by the moon, and made the greatest possible distance by morning. They had water to wade, bayous to swim, and tangled canebrakes to penetrate. About the 25th a cold norther sprung up, and ice froze on the water. Struggling through this was laborious and discouraging.

As the travelers approached the eastern line of Texas, which is the Sabine river, they became entangled in bayous, which formed a perfect network. Scarcely had they passed one before another was met. For two nights they marched hard without, as it was afterward learned, making any material advance. Coming at length to a saw-mill, they discovered a negro in a boat. They secreted themselves in the brush until dark, when, stealing cautiously up, they borrowed the boat and quietly drifted out into the bayou. When out of hearing, they rowed down the stream. Down this bayou the navigators rowed until 3 o'clock in the morning, when, coming to a larger one, running south, they thought themselves in the Sabine river. Crossing this, they set the boat adrift and took an eastern course, through a dense cypress forest. The sky being overcast with clouds, they had no guide for direction. After three hours' march, in daylight, they were startled by finding fresh tracks, and came to the conclusion that they were followed; but on examination they proved to be their own tracks, and they found themselves not over 200 yards from where they landed. That day's march was made through briars and swamps. Three times they were compelled to build rafts, undress and swim streams, two of which were fully 100 yards wide, swift, and very cold. Three times that day they crossed their own path, it being almost impossible to keep direction — getting only an occasional glimpse of the sun. Night found the fugitives on a plain traveled road, which, after a good rest, they followed all night, wading mud and water and swimming a very wide, cold stream. At daylight they entered a dense wood, built a fire and parched and eat their last corn.

They took the road again at night, and coming to a dilapidated hut, learned from a woman that they had passed, during the night, the road they should have taken. A retreat was made, and at dark the travelers found the road, and stopped at a house for the night. Here the party got a good supper, bed and breakfast, and discovered, after a careful course of questioning, that instead of

being east of the Sabine and out of Texas, they were on the west side of that river and only five miles from where they set out thirty-six hours before.

Early next day the river was reached, and crossed on an old table turned bottom up. Now there was no mistake, and the fugitives must be prepared for bold movements before starting. They had prepared orders with the signature of the colonel of a Texas regiment directing them to go to their homes near Vermillionville, Louisiana, to remount and refit. The order stated that their horses had died, and the men were out of clothes. It was now the intention to push boldly on as rebel soldiers. As such they successfully passed Niblet's Bluffs, went through the fortifications, eat dinner with the rebels, and handled the "vandal Yankees" without mercy. Here, incidentally, the travelers gathered all necessary information in regard to stopping places on the road.

They were forty-five miles from Lake Charles, the most dangerous point on the road, where a number of escaped men had been recaptured and sent back. On the evening of the 30th of November the travelers reached the city, crossed boldly over at the ferry, and lodged with the ferryman, at whose house was a squad of provost guards. Their papers were examined and pronounced good. On the morning of the 1st, they rode in the wagon of their host, which took them twelve miles on the road, and, with a letter of introduction to a friend, dismissed the travelers with his best wishes and hopes for the Confederacy. Traveling some twenty miles, the ferryman's friend was found, who treated the "boys from Vermillionville" with magnificent hospitality.

On the 2d the fugitives traveled hard over a low, flat prairie, covered with water, and met the most dangerous adventure of the trip. A Confederate colonel, stationed at Lake Charles, met the fugitives on the road, and demanded their papers. They were handed over and closely examined. He deliberately gave it as his opinion that the men were escaped Yankees, and that the papers were forgeries. This insult was promptly resented in a becoming manner, but it required very careful management and skillful talking to convince the colonel that the party was truly Confederate. This was finally accomplished, and the chivalrous officer atoned for his unjust suspicions by adding his name to the papers. This made the papers good up to Vermillionville, the point mentioned. Approaching that town, it was deemed safer to travel by night and hide by day. There were Confederate troops at every

station and on the road, and the danger would be increasing as the Federal lines were approached. After marching the first night until 4 o'clock, a heavy rain came on. The men waited until daylight and discovered a wood about a mile distant. Here they determined to remain all day, but found the wood to be only a narrow strip of oak, with no brush, a house on either side not twenty rods off, and with the scene not improved by a negro riding from one house to the other. Being almost discovered by the negro, and most probably seen from one of the houses, they were forced to come out. They found an officer at home on leave, and two rebel soldiers on furlough. The clothes of the fugitives were soaking wet, and they were almost frozen, as a norther had come with daylight. The rebels made them welcome and gave them hot coffee and good seats at the fire. They remained until after dinner, and were treated with the greatest kindness. A rebel government wagon train, going east, was overtaken, and the travelers rode until night.

The fugitives passed the night of the 3d of December in the woods near Vermillionville, where the Forty-sixth Regiment had encamped the year before. Colonel Flory had been over this road several times, and remembered it. The travelers had now about eighty miles to the Union line, and walking by night, hiding by day, and living on parched corn, they made the march. They met squads of rebels on the road, but would turn off as soon as they would see them. They passed around the towns, and had no further trouble, reaching Berwick Bay on the 7th of December. A gunboat lying in the stream was hailed, but no boat was sent over until morning, when they were taken on board, the most completely overjoyed men of whom it was possible to conceive. Their Confederate rags were soon stripped off and suits of navy blue given them. They were once again under the stars and stripes, and with reverence looked on the old flag.

In twenty-five days these men traveled 500 miles, swam twenty streams, pushing their clothes before them, on rafts; for twenty days they were in the water almost constantly, and for days had nothing to eat but corn.

Sergeant Joseph Carr and Jacob Guess, both of Company G, of the Forty-sixth Indiana, escaped from the stockade at Camp Groce on the night of the 3d of September. A good singer of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois, who frequently officiated in this duty, was employed in attracting the attention of the guard.

When the entertainment was at its height, the fugitives climbed the stockade, dropped over, and made the best possible time until daylight. At that time they had only twenty-five miles between them and the prison, and were clear of the hounds. All the next day they laid in a prairie, near a small town. The sun was very hot, and they obtained but little rest. They made a good march, but were much fatigued. On the third night they came to and crossed the San Jacinto and passed through an immense canebrake. On the other side was a cornfield, from which they obtained roasting ears. The next morning they found themselves, after a laborious night's march, surrounded by a settlement. They made a detour and were not seen. It was not safe to proceed, so they laid by all day, only three hundred yards from a house on either side, and between which negroes with dogs frequently passed. During the next night the fugitives came to a railroad on Trinity river. While passing a plantation house, the men were attacked by dogs, which alarmed and brought out the proprietor. They asked for water, when the man began to ask suspicious questions, which scared the travelers and they started on. Carr subsequently learned that this man was an ardent sympathizer with escaping prisoners, and would have assisted them had they remained long enough to have satisfied him of their character.

Carr and his companion then struck a line of Union posts, fifteen, twenty and twenty-four miles apart, with whom they rested after their night's march. These points were inhabited by Union people, who often assisted Union men. At one of these places, the man being from home, the women directed the men where to hide, and then sent them food. She told them that if they would remain another day, she would prepare them a quantity of provisions, and send them some clothing. They remained, for both were sick and exhausted. The next day a friendly Irishman brought out enough clothing to make them comfortable, and a quantity of good provisions. They were now six days out, and Guess had become so sick that he was unable to proceed. He went to a neighboring house, acknowledged himself an escaped prisoner, and was taken back to the stockade, from Beaumont, on the train. Carr went on alone, traveling during the night and lying by in the daytime.

The stations on the railroad were kept by other than Southern people. They assisted escaping prisoners, in nearly all cases, and directed the fugitives from place to place. One station beyond the

Sabine ended the friendly route. Here, when fifteen days from the prison, Carr had become very sick, and was obliged to halt. He had been lying out in the woods during the day and staying in a friendly house at night. He could not remain in the house during the day, because of the railroad hands. He became rapidly worse, and determined to give himself up. The man who had been taking care of him took him back to Beaumont on a hand-car, twenty-five miles. Here, Carr went to a friendly house, but finding that the family could not conceal him, directed the proprietor to go to the military commandant and inform him of the situation. Carr was then arrested and taken down to Sabine City, to the hospital. He became very ill, and remained there four weeks, when he was promoted to the guard-house. There being a fleet of Federal vessels in the bay, Carr wrote, under a flag of truce, to the commandant, describing the condition of himself and another prisoner, and asking for some clothes. After some delay, a boat, under a flag, came off with a package containing a splendid suit of sailors' clothing for each man. The suit embraced every article prescribed by navy regulations. That the fit was not exact was not the fault of the donors. A letter accompanying the clothes, stated that the suits were the gift of the officers and men of the United States ship *Pocahontas*. Subsequently Carr's shoes were stolen by the guard, afterward his stockings, and finally his overcoat. He saved the remainder of his suit by sleeping in it.

After being in the guard-house five weeks, and being perfectly recovered, Carr was sent back to the stockade, and created an immense sensation on his *entree* with his fine clothes.

Dennis Bagley, of Company G, escaped from the stockade on the 15th of October. He took a wrong direction, and was seen by a negro, wading the river. The unusual circumstance was reported by the boy to his master, who informed some home guards, who followed and arrested Bagley as he was resting on a log. He was returned to the stockade the next day, almost before he was missed. Another opportunity offering on the night of the 16th of November, Bagley again went out with William Cook, of Company K of the Forty-sixth, and a member of the Thirty-fourth Indiana. They traveled east, and had good success until they came to the Sabine river, where they were seen and suspected. They were halted at Sibley's Bluff, where the three men arresting them went into a house. Bagley ran off and escaped. His comrades, unwilling to take the risk, were retained. But Bagley was fairly cap-

tured the next day at the fatal Lake Charles, where he was securely locked up in prison. After six days' confinement, he was taken toward Alexandria. When within forty miles of the city, a dance was gotten up one evening at the camp fire by some Federal prisoners, and Bagley and a member of a Missouri regiment, taking advantage of the inattention of the guards, again slipped out. The escaped men traveled rapidly all night, and were not overtaken. They kept on at nights, and, passing near Chinaville, came along the Red river road. At one place they came unexpectedly upon a negro in the woods. He knew what they were, but assured them that he would not expose them. After getting them food, he got a horse and piloted them twelve miles. Subsequently, when they heard chopping in the woods, the men would go directly to the negroes and obtain food and advice from them.

At Lake Charles, Bagley heard of Colonel Flory and his companion. The officer who had met them had become convinced that he had been imposed on, and that the travelers were "the worst kind of Yankees." He was annoyed at his own stupidity.

The travelers crossed the numerous bayous on the road, and finally struck the Atchafalaya. The great width of the stream for a time baffled them, but after much labor they got over. They were now within a day's march of the Mississippi river, and began to be extremely anxious and fearful. On the east side of the Atchafalaya, they stopped to get breakfast at a house on the roadside. They passed for Confederate soldiers, and were invited to sit down to breakfast. The proprietor had been a heavy sufferer from Federal soldiers, taking every horse he had, with much other property. He waxed wroth in relating the outrages practiced upon him by the Yankees. The fugitives became alarmed at his vindictive utterances, and thought themselves discovered. The breakfast they were eating was rapidly disposed of, and they were glad to find themselves again on the outside. There was no question but what the man knew what his visitors were, and was only prevented from attacking them from prudential considerations. The next day, December 16, brought the wanderers to Morganza, where they were once more under the stars and stripes.

In August, some thirty men of the Forty-sixth escaped from the stockade at Camp Groce. They scaled the walls one bright moonlight night unobserved, while a party of singers drew attention in another direction. After getting outside, the men separated into squads of two or four, and took different directions.

One of the squads was made up of William Bacome and Thomas Smith Evans. They traveled hard during the night. After crossing the San Jacinto, they entered a wilderness country, in width from thirty to forty miles, and extending to the Sabine river, the eastern boundary of the State, a wild, uninhabited desert, abounding in marshes and jungles. On getting some forty miles into this wilderness, both men were taken sick. Their rations became exhausted, and after wandering about for some days, hunting a settlement or habitation, in vain, were obliged to stop from weakness. Evans became delirious from brain fever, and Bacome, from the effects of fever and ague, was rendered incapable of assisting him, or in any way alleviating his sufferings. In this deplorable condition, in the midst of a desert infested with wild animals, muttering around them by day and howling by night, with no hope, they looked for a horrible death. During the day, Bacome would roam over the wilderness, attempting to find even an unfriendly house, and return at night unsuccessful. Daylight would again find him on the same errand, to meet with the same disappointment, and to pass a horrible night with his suffering and sinking companion. Four days he passed in this way, but found no signs of a habitation, or of a human being. Bacome chose to remain with his companion until he died, rather than seek his own safety by deserting him to the beasts that were about him. At last, Evans died, alone with his suffering and helpless but faithful friend, with the howl of the wolf the last sound that fell upon his ear.

Bacome dug a grave, as well as he could in his weak state, with sticks, and buried his comrade, and only then thought of his own safety. Almost exhausted, he nerved himself for a desperate effort to reach a habitation. After traveling a distance of twenty miles through canebrakes and swamps, almost impenetrable forests, miles of fallen timber overgrown with briars, he was compelled to give himself up. He was kindly treated until he was sufficiently recovered to return to prison. Even rebel sympathies were enlisted by the story of his sufferings.

When Bacome returned to the stockade and related his sorrowful experience, a gloom was cast over his comrades of the regiment, for both Evans and Bacome were much respected.

Bacome again escaped, in a few weeks, and was not heard of until March, when hearing that J. N. Mullins, a member of the Forty-sixth, was at Shreveport, on his way home, he sent him a line, stating that he was in prison at that place.

In addition to the escapes already narrated, there were numerous others. Of these, but one, so far as known, was successful. Lawrence Hartlerode, who left Camp Groce on the night of the 4th, reached the Union lines on the 21st of September. He left the prison at a time when some forty escaped. They divided into small parties, but were retaken with the above exception, at various times and on different stages of the journey.

Of the Forty-sixth regiment, who were so unlucky, were Moses Tucker, Ellis Hughes, Alex. Reed, John Briggs, Theodore Taylor, George Oden, David Murphy, John T. Reece, Elihu Shaffer, George W. Nield, T. C. Jackson and Anthony A. Eskew. Tucker, Hughes, Briggs, Reed and Taylor went together on the night of the "big escape." Tucker gave up in two or three days, Briggs and Taylor were brought back in a short time, followed by Hughes and Reed. Oden, in company with two men from another regiment, got nearly to the Sabine, but, becoming sick, had to give up. They were taken to Houston and put in jail — again moved and put in jail, where he was when the prisoners of the Forty-sixth left Camp Groce. He was subsequently paroled. Murphy, Reece and Jackson met with the usual ill luck, and one fine day found themselves back in Camp Groce. Nield and Eskew were lost sight of shortly after they escaped. Shaffer escaped with Hartlerode, and was with him several days; they became separated, and Shaffer being sick, was obliged to give himself up. Jackson passed for a man of the Forty-sixth who was dead.

In April, 1864, an expedition of four transports and gunboats was sent from New Orleans up the Sabine Pass, into Calcasieu bay, for cotton, cattle, etc. There accompanied the fleet a squad of thirty-seven men, from the "non-veteran camp" at Algiers, under command of a lieutenant of the Thirtieth Maine. The fleet had arrived in the bay, and while two of the boats were below, the others, the "Wave" and the "Granite State," while lying without steam, and no proper watch, and with their guard on the opposite shore, were attacked at daybreak one morning by a force, with a battery, from Sabine City. The boats were not iron-clad and were exposed, helpless and unmanageable, to the rebels, concealed along the bank. After a short but sharp conflict, the two boats surrendered. The infantry on shore had taken no part in the contest, and might have, for the present at least, escaped, but through mismanagement on the part of the officer in command,

they were captured. Among these prisoners were Maxwell Reece, R. V. McDowell, Hugh Quinn, Joshua T. Colvin, Philip M. Benjamin and Jacob Oliver, "non-veterans," of the Forty-sixth. The guard, with the officers and crews of the vessels, were taken to Sabine City, thence to Camp Groce, where they met the Red river delegation in August. The captured boats were hid away for a while in the Sabine river, but they afterwards engaged in the rebel service, and were subsequently destroyed. But little was said about this unfortunate affair, and no one was ever called to account for the disaster.

THE PRISONERS

Of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, on April 8, 1864, were:

Lieutenant Colonel Aaron M. Flory,
Captain William M. DeHart,
Chaplain Hamilton Robb.

Sergeants: David Murphy,
William Bacome,
George W. Nield,
Ellis J. Hughes,
John Shaffer,
George Huffman,
Joseph H. Carr,
Jasper N. Mullins,
Cyrus J. Peabody,
John A. Wilson.

Corporals: Lewis Canter,
John W. Castle,
Thomas S. Evans,
Herman Hebner,
Moses McConnahay,
Theodore Taylor,
Jonathan Hiney,
Bradley Porter,
D. C. Jenkins,
Jesse Shamp,
John VanMeter.

Privates: Levi Canter,
John T. Reese,
Joseph Davis,
George W. Oden,
Joshua P. Shields,
George Lane,
John Sheppard,
Anthony A. Eskew,
William H. Small,
John W. Briggs,

Privates: William Fahler,
John W. Creason,
J. R. Cunningham,
William H. Grant,
Benjamin F. Shelly,
Anthony Babeno,
Robert Lewis,
James H. Gardner,
Lewis Baer,
Henry Itskin,

Privates:	James M. McBeth,	*Privates:*	Alexander Reid,
	Charles T. Rider,		Moses M. Tucker,
	John W. Welch,		James Coleman,
	Samuel Gable,		Jacob Yates,
	John Meredith,		Jacob Sell,
	Dennis Bagley,		J. C. Chamberlin,
	Jacob Guess,		William Hayward,
	Allen White,		John B. Walden,
	James Fisher,		Lawrence Hartlerode,
	Daniel Garbison,		James Passons,
	Amos Orput,		John Hamilton,
	George Sleh,		William Cook,
	Samuel Johnson,		William Kreekbaum,
	George W. Matthews,		Ambrose McVoke,
	George Moore,		Elihu Shaffer,
	Elmore Shelt.		John Stallard.

THE treatment of prisoners of war, by the rebels, is the foulest blot on the pages of the brief history of the Confederate Government. Whatever may be claimed for the rebel soldiers for courage and manhood, the Southern prison pens will always rise up to brand with infamy those who stood guard over their starved and naked captives, and to expose to the contempt of the civilized world those in command in Richmond who directed the machinery at Saulsbury, Andersonville, Libby, the Texas prison pens, and the many places of torture in the South, in creating and conducting the barbarous system under which Federal soldiers were destroyed. The uniformity in the conduct of rebel prisons proves that they had only one author and one purpose. The system was deliberately devised to destroy men who were captured in battle, and the purpose was most diligently and infamously carried out in each individual prison. Frequently complained to by the Federal authorities, Jefferson Davis and his colleagues could not be ignorant of the system, and, having full authority, those men should be held responsible.

THE VETERANS.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 191, War Department, June 25, 1863, authorized the re-enlistment of three years' men who had already served two years, and awarded such a bounty of $400. This order was subsequently modified so that men being in the service nine

months, and having less than a year to serve, could take advantage of the original order. In the Department of the Gulf, General Banks ordered that, in addition to the bounty, re-enlisting men should have a furlough for thirty days, and transportation home and return. Large numbers from all the regiments in the Gulf Department re-enlisted under the original order, and enjoyed the furlough. The Forty-sixth Indiana began re-enlistment in November, 1863, and the new organization was completed in February, 1864, dating back to January 2, 1864. The veteran regiment numbered 307 men. The commissioned officers under the order were retained with the new organization and granted an honorable discharge on the expiration of their three years, or to continue with the regiment until the expiration of the new term, or the end of the war. The right of resignation was always with them. In the Third Division, special orders regulated the departure of the several regiments on their furlough, allowing only a limited number to go at a time. The Eleventh, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-fourth started home before the Red river expedition left Algiers, and it was expected that the Forty-sixth would go on the return of the first of the absent regiments. Those regiments, or some of them, returned just prior to or during the retreat down Red river, when furloughs were out of the question. Navigation on the river was prevented by rebel occupation, and the regiment was compelled to await better opportunities. The start was finally made on June 15, 1864.

THE NON-VETERANS.

THE members of the Forty-sixth, not re-enlisting, were temporarily attached to the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and mustered for pay. Subsequently, all non-veterans were assigned to General Reynolds, for distribution. A non-veteran camp was finally established at Algiers, and Major B. F. Schermerhorn, of the Forty-sixth Indiana, placed in command. The men were used on detailed service, and rendered valuable assistance on many occasions. Several of the Forty-sixth men were sent up the river, as guards on transports, and several, on other duty, worked themselves into the Texas prisons, and enjoyed the society of their former comrades. The non-veterans were discharged as their original terms expired.

Appendix.

ROSTER

OF THE

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, I.V.I.

FIELD AND STAFF.

COLONELS.

GRAHAM N. FITCH.
Commissioned September 20, 1861; resigned August 5, 1862.

THOMAS H. BRINGHURST.
Commissioned major September 30, 1861, lieutenant colonel May 26, 1862, colonel August 6, 1862; mustered out with the regiment.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

NEWTON G. SCOTT.
Commissioned September 30, 1861; resigned May 24, 1862.

JOHN H. GOULD.
Commissioned captain of Company A October 4, 1861, major May 25, 1862, lieutenant colonel August 6, 1862; resigned February 9, 1863, and commissioned lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.

AARON M. FLORY.
Commissioned captain of Company B October 6, 1861, major May 25, 1862, lieutenant colonel February 10, 1863; mustered out with the regiment.

MAJORS.

BERNARD F. SCHERMERHORN.
Commissioned captain of Company C October 4, 1861, major February 11, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term, December 24, 1864.

WILLIAM M. DEHART.
Commissioned first lieutenant of Company D October 4, 1861, captain May 16, 1862, major January 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment as captain.*

*The regiment being reduced below the minimum, the officer could not be mustered.

ADJUTANTS.

RICHARD P. DEHART.
Commissioned September 30, 1861; major Ninety-ninth Regiment October 18, 1862.

JAMES M. WATTS.
Commissioned second lieutenant of Company A October 4, 1861, first lieutenant May 26, 1862, adjutant October 20, 1862, major One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment March 9, 1865; wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

AUGUSTUS G. SINKS.
Enlisted in Company K December 11, 1861; appointed corporal June 30, 1862, sergeant February 14, 1863, commissioned adjutant April 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

QUARTERMASTERS.

DAVID D. DYKEMAN.
Commisioned September 24, 1861; resigned June 11, 1862.

ELZA J. DOWNEY.
Enlisted in Company A and appointed commissary sergeant December 11, 1861, commissioned quartermaster June 12, 1862; wounded at Fort Pemberton, Miss., in March, 1863; resigned June 15, 1863.

THOMAS A. HOWES.
Enlisted in Company B February 22, 1862; commissioned quartermaster June 16, 1863; resigned May 27, 1865.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON.
Enlisted in Company B November 5, 1861, commissioned quartermaster May 28, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

CHAPLAINS.

ROBERT IRVIN.
Commissioned December 11, 1861; resigned May 8, 1862.

HAMILTON ROBB.
Commissioned December 16, 1862; mustered out with the regiment.

SURGEONS.

HORACE COLEMAN.
Commissioned October 7, 1861; resigned July 31, 1863.

ISRAEL B. WASHBURN.
Enlisted in Company I December 2, 1861, commissioned assistant surgeon December 27, 1862, surgeon October 17, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term, December 28, 1864.

JOSHUA W. UNDERHILL.
Enlisted in Company E November 5, 1861, commissioned assistant surgeon December 30, 1862, surgeon January 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

WILLIAM S. HAYMOND.
Commissioned November 19, 1861; resigned December 29, 1862.

ASA COLEMAN.
Commissioned May 14, 1862; resigned December 26, 1862.

WILLIAM SPENCER.
Commissioned July 7, 1862; resigned December 29, 1862.

GEORGE M. DOANE.
Enlisted in Company B November 5, 1861, commissioned assistant surgeon January 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment September 4, 1865.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

WILLIAM R. MORSE.
Private Company B; mustered in November 5, 1861; promoted quartermaster sergeant December 11, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862.

ALFRED U. McALISTER.
Private Company I; mustered in November 5, 1861; appointed chief musician November 23, 1861; honorably discharged at Milliken's Bend, La., April 15, 1863, under General Order, No. 14, of Secretary of War.

JAMES M. VIGUS.
Private Company D; mustered in November 5, 1861; appointed drum major December 11, 1861; discharged.

COMPANY A.

[This company was mustered into the service November 1, 1861. The regiment was finally discharged September 4, 1865.]

CAPTAINS.

WILLIAM A. PIGMAN.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861; captain July 1, 1862; wounded at Sabine Cross Roads; honorably discharged December 18, 1864.

JAMES V. BROUGH.
Enlisted in Company A November 1, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant July 1, 1862, first lieutenant October 20, 1862; captain February 15, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

JONATHAN MOORE.
Enlisted in Company A November 1, 1861; commissioned

second lieutenant May 23, 1863, first lieutenant February 11, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WILLIAM A. ANDREWS.
Enlisted in Company A November 1, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant October 20, 1862; killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

LEVI C. LESOURD.
Enlisted November 1, 1861; veteran; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant, with the regiment.*

SERGEANTS.

BERL P. PENNY.
Veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.

JAMES HASLETT.
Discharged October 9, 1862, disability.

CORPORALS.

AMOS M. BALLARD.
Discharged May 30, 1862, disability.

FRANCIS THAYER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

WILLIAM H. PADGET.
Died May 3, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

LEWIS CANTER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

FRANCIS M. BAUM.
Discharged May 19, 1862, disability.

MICHAEL DUNCAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

JAMES T. FRANKLIN.
Veteran; promoted sergeant major; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PRIVATES.

WILLIAM W. BARNES.
Appointed musician; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

BENJAMIN F. RANDOLPH.
Appointed musician; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

GEORGE C. SMOCK.
Appointed wagoner; discharged May 19, 1862, disability.

* Commissioned, but not mustered because company below minimum.

JACOB AKER.
Veteran; promoted to sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALFRED J. ANDERSON.
Discharged May 30, 1862, disability.

SAMUEL I. ANDERSON.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps and honorably discharged.

ANDREW ASHBA.
Discharged October 16, 1862, disability.

JOHN BEAVER.
Wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

LEWIS BILLIARD.
Discharged July 29, 1863, because of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

AMOS BOWERMAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1862, term of service expired.

GEORGE W. BROUGH.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JAMES D. CAMPBELL.
Veteran; promoted to sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

LEVI CANTER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN CORNIS.
Discharged February 5, 1863, disability.

GEORGE W. CRESON.
Died at Helena, Ark., October 4, 1862.

JOHN W. CRESON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM T. DAVIDSON.
Discharged May 30, 1862, disability.

ROBERT W. DAVIDSON.
Died at Pittsburg, Ind., May 15, 1863.

SILAS DAVIS.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

HORACE H. DEYO.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. DUNKIN.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

ROBERT B. EVANS.
Died in Carroll county, Ind., March 18, 1862.

JASPER L. EWING.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

CHARLES B. FAUCETT.
Wounded at battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

JOHN F. FISHER.
Died at Columbus, Ky., September 30, 1862.

JOHN FREED.
Died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863.

RICHARD T. FREED.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN FRY.
Discharged May 30, 1862, disability.

THOMAS S. GIBSON.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

FRANCIS M. GINN.
Discharged February 30, 1863, disability.

THOMAS B. GINN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN M. GRIDER.
Discharged May 30, 1862, disability.

ALFRED H. HARDY.
Died July 18, 1863, of wounds received at the siege of Jackson, Miss.

JAMES HAY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM C. HEARTZOG.
Died July 2, 1863, of wounds received at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JEREMIAH HOMBACK.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

SOLOMON JAY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ENOS JAY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ROBERT G. JOHNSON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

SAMUEL N. JOHNSON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ALBERT A. JULIEN.
Promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM F. JULIEN.
Discharged January 20, 1863, disability.

WILLIAM A. KINSEY.
Discharged October 6, 1863, on account of wounds received at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

SAMUEL A. KIRKPATRICK.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

BENJAMIN LESOURD.
Discharged October 4, 1862, disability.

ELIAS J. LISTER.
Promoted corporal; wounded at Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM M. MALCOM.
Died October 8, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

RALPH McMAHAN.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 18, 1865.

JACOB V. McNAMAR.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 5, 1863.

JAMES F. MELSON.
Discharged May 30, 1862.

ISAAC W. MONTGOMERY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service.

DAVID C. MURPHY.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SWAIN H. NELSON.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JOHN NEWELL.
Died June 2, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

PETER O. FARRELL.
Discharged February 11, 1863; disability.

SAMUEL B. PATTERSON.
Captured at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864; term of service expired.

CHARLES M. PARKER.
Discharged July 20, 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., because of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; one very severe wound in the face, and loss of right arm near the shoulder.

WILSON H. PETTIT.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1863.

FRANCIS M. PRESTON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

HIRAM V. RANSOM.
Discharged September 8, 1862, disability.

ADONIRAM J. REED.
Discharged July, 1862, disability.

JOHN T. REES.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ABSALOM RICHCREEK.

HEZEKIAH ROBISON.
Promoted corporal; mustered out December 1, 1865, term of service expired.

MARTIN L. RUTTER.
Killed by guerrillas, near Helena, Ark., October 26, 1862.

NOAH SHAFER.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1862.

EPHRIAM SHAFER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN SHAFFER.
Died July 12, 1862, of wounds received from guerrillas on White river, Arkansas.

JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

CHARLES SHIRAR.
Discharged October 14, 1862, disability.

THOMAS W. SLEETH.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ZACHARIAH T. SMITH.
Discharged June 19, 1863; disability.

HENRY L. SMITH.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

ARCHIBALD SMOCK.
Veteran; killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

DANIEL P. SNYDER.
Wounded at Port Gibson; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ANDREW L. STRAIN.
Discharged February 7, 1863, disability.

JOHN N. STOOPS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ANDREW J. SWATTS.
Discharged December 20, 1864, term of service expired.

THEODORE TEU.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN J. VINEY.
Promoted sergeant; wounded at Carancro Bayou, La.; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

GEORGE A. WITCHER.
Discharged October 14, 1863, disability.

RUBEN WHITE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

PORTS WILSON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

RECRUITS.

JAMES A. ARNOT.
Mustered in February 21, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HARVEY J. BALL.
Mustered in January 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HENRY C. CANTER.
Mustered in March 10, 1862; discharged July 16, 1863, disability.

HUGH T. CROCKETT.
Mustered in October 31, 1862; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out May 29, 1865.

WILLIAM. M. DERN.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISAAC N. DERN.
Mustered in February 21, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM G. FRANKLIN.
Mustered January 21, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., October 3, 1864.

CARTER FRANKLIN.
Mustered in March 8, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., February 28, 1865.

GEORGE W. GUSEMAN.
Mustered in February 21, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELIJAH F. GWINN.
Mustered in March 8, 1864; mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM H. GWINN.
Mustered in March 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES M. GWINN.
Mustered in January 25, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HENRY GIBSON.
Mustered in November 11, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN A. HAMILL.
Mustered in February 21, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GRANDISON A. MAXWELL.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS K. MONTGOMERY.
Mustered in December 23, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE A. MOORE.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

THOMAS W. PATTON.
Mustered in November 12, 1862; mustered out July 12, 1865.

JEROME C. RYHN.
Mustered in January 29, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865.

WILLIAM SHAFER.
Mustered in July 27, 1864; mustered out July 5, 1865.

HORACE M. THOMPSON.
Mustered in January 13, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. UNDERHILL.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

COMPANY B.

[This company was mustered into the service November 5, 1861, and mustered out September 4, 1865.]

CAPTAINS.

FRANK SWIGART.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 20, 1862, captain October 16, 1862; wounded at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 6, 1864; resigned on account of wounds, October 12, 1864.

THEODORE B. FORGEY.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant September 2, 1863, captain December 27, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN T. CASTLE.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861; wounded at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; resigned August 22, 1863.

MATTHEW K. GRAHAM.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 15, 1862, first lieutenant August 30, 1862; died of wounds received at Fort Pillow, Tenn., October 15, 1862.

THEOPHILUS P. RODGERS.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant December 27, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN M. ARNOUT.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861; resigned April 9, 1862.

LOREN C. STEVENS.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant October 16, 1862; died of disease November 19, 1863.

MARCELLUS H. NASH.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

SERGEANTS.

ISAAC K. CASTLE.
Discharged February 22, 1863, disability.

EATON B. FORGEY.
Discharged August 11, 1862, disability.

JOHN W. TIPPETT.
Discharged June 15, 1863, disability.

CORPORALS.

AUSTIN ADAIR.
Discharged April 24, 1862, disability.

ROBERT H. BRYER.
Died at Tolono, Ill., December 10, 1862.

THOMAS CASTLE.
Discharged June 16, 1863, disability.

THOMAS J. JAMESON.
Veteran; discharged September 12, 1864, disability.

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 6, 1864; died at sea, on his way home from prison, December 14, 1864.

JOHNSON M. REED.
Discharged September 20, 1862, disability.

PRIVATES.

JAY M. RICHARDSON.
Detailed as musician; died at Logansport, Ind., July 21, 1864.

GEORGE W. CRONK.
Detailed as wagoner; discharged May 13, 1864, disability.

WILLIAM H. BELL.
Veteran; promoted sergeant December 13, 1862; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; discharged June 20, 1865, disability.

ASA BLACK.
Died March 9, 1862, at New Madrid, Mo.

JAMES BLACK.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., March 10, 1862.

CHARLES F. BILLINGTON.
Discharged May 10, 1862, disability.

HENRY BROWN.
Veteran; promoted to corporal; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. BRUINGTON.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the mouth of Yazoo Pass February 22, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN W. CASTLE.
Veteran; promoted corporal; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La.; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL S. CUSTER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES H. CALLER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES COMPTON.
Discharged August 1, disability.

BENJAMIN F. CARMINE.
Discharged June 16, 1863, disability.

GEORGE P. DALE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
Discharged 1862, disability.

JOSEPH DAVIS.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., December 24, 1864, while on road home from rebel prison.

JAMES C. DILL.
Veteran; wounded at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN W. DAGUE.
Discharged October 28, 1862, disability.

ABRAHAM ELLIS.
Discharged December 18, 1862, disability.

DICKINSON J. FORGEY.
Discharged June 16, 1862, without his knowledge, disability, while in hospital. He made two efforts to get back without success.

GEORGE W. FORGEY.
Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., February 7, 1862.

JOHN D. FORGEY.
Discharged April 2, 1862, disability.

SAMUEL J. FOX.
Discharged February 10, 1862, disability.

JOHN FOX.
Discharged May 10, 1862, disability.

JAMES W. GORDON.
Discharged March 14, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM H. GUARD.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. GRANT.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISAAC GRANT.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN HERRELL.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., September 18, 1862.

WILLIAM HART.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

AMOS J. HART.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL HANEY.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JESSE HULCE.
Mustered out October 28, 1865.

WILLIAM P. HORNEY.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., April 21, 1862.

HEZEKIAH B. INGHAM.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN J. JAMISON.
Appointed wardmaster December 12, 1861; mustered out to be appointed hospital steward in regular army.

SAMUEL L. JUMP.
Died at Helena, Ark., November 7, 1862.

WILLIAM B. KERNS.
Detached to Pioneer Corps April 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

LEVI LYNCH.
Died at New Orleans, La., December 2, 1863, of wounds received at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

REESE D. LAIRD.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., December 13, 1862, of gun-shot wounds.

GEORGE LOBRICK.
Veteran; mustered out December 4, 1865.

ADAMS McMILLAN.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., July 14, 1862.

GEORGE M. McCARTY.
Promoted to quartermaster sergeant; veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PETER MAISE.
Veteran; wounded at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

STEPHEN J. MELLINGER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HENRY T. MARTIN.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALBERT MICHAELS.
Appointed corporal; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

AUGUSTUS W. NASH.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 30, 1862.

GEORGE W. ODEN.
Veteran; promoted corporal; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La.; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN N. OLIVER.
Transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery; mustered out from battery.

FRANKLIN PFOUTZ.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM PFOUTZ.
Appointed corporal March 1, 1863; killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

SAMUEL N. PENNELL.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PHILIP PEARSON.
Died near New Waverly, Ind., March 28, 1862.

JOSEPH REDD.
Died at Louisville, Ky., March 14, 1862.

CHARLES D. REEDER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM A. RODGERS.
Appointed corporal April 15, 1863; appointed wardmaster January 1, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps January 2, 1864; discharged from that organization.

CHAUNCY RODGERS.
Died at Helena, Ark., September 8, 1862.

GEORGE RANCE.
Discharged September 20, 1862, disability.

ABRAHAM RUTT.
Died June 17, 1862, at Wooster, Ohio.

JOSEPH M. ROBERTS.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL STEWART.
Wounded at Fort Pemberton, Miss., March 11, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps January 2, 1864; mustered out from that organization.

THOMAS J. STEWART.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN T. SHIELDS.
Discharged April 27, 1863, disability.

JOSHUA P. SHIELDS.
Veteran; taken prisoner at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865, disability.

JOSEPH SPECIE.
Discharged October 17, 1862, disability.

NICHOLAS D. SMITH.
Died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 24, 1863.

SAMUEL TILTON.
Discharged September 11, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM F. THOMAS.
Discharged July 15, 1862, disability.

AURELIUS L. VOORHIS.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the mouth of Yazoo Pass, Miss., February 22, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MANLIUS N. VOORHIS.
Veteran; promoted hospital steward; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISAAC R. WINTERS.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WARREN L. WAGONER.
Transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery, and mustered out from that organization.

ROBERT S. WHITAKER.
Died March 1, 1864, at New Orleans, La.

MICHAEL WELSH.

RECRUITS.

PHILIP L. ALLHANDS.
Veteran; mustered in February 13, 1862; mustered out September 4, 1865.

AUSTIN ADAIR.
Mustered in February 27, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ANDREW J. BACHELOR.
Mustered in February 13, 1862; died of wounds June 17, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.,

EDWARD L. BRUINGTON.
Mustered in February 27, 1685; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISRAEL F. BURNS.
Mustered in February 27, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALFRED H. BELL.
Mustered in January 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM A. CUSTER.
Mustered in January 2, 1864; veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN N. CAMPBELL.
Mustered in March 30, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES DUFFY.
Mustered in September 11, 1862; discharged March 5, 1862, disability.

THOMAS C. FORGEY.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ANDREW J. FORGEY.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out May 13, 1865, disability.

GEORGE W. GOODWIN.
Mustered in February 27, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865, disability.

JOHN M. GRENIGER.
Mustered in February 16, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865, disability.

JACOB D. HEBISON.
Mustered in February 16, 1865; discharged May 29, 1865.

JASPER HUMRICKHOUSE.
Mustered February 16, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HARRISON HORINE.
Mustered in February 28, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865.

DAVID D. LENON.
Mustered in September 11, 1862; veteran; mustered out July 17, 1865.

ROBERT R. LENON.
Mustered in March 22, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

WILLIAM B. LAKE.
Mustered in March 22, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES McPHEETERS.
Mustered in February 28, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ROBERT W. McELHANY.
Mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HARRISON MUMMERT.
Mustered in July 27, 1865; died at Lexington, Ky., June 6, 1865.

ALFRED MARPOLE.
Mustered in June 5, 1864; mustered out June 8, 1865.

WILLARD G. NASH.
Mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM L. POWELL.
Veteran; mustered in February 22, 1862; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS A. POPE.
Mustered in February 2, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM D. PURSELL.
Mustered in January 29, 1864; discharged February 22, 1865, disability.

CYRUS T. PURSELL.
Mustered in March 29, 1865; discharged May 13, 1865.

LINDSAY B. PAYTON.
Mustered in February 16, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DANIEL ROOF.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THEOPHILUS M. SHANKS.
Mustered in October 7, 1862; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

BENJAMIN F. SHELLY.
Mustered in October 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JACOB SEE.
Mustered in March 1, 1864. mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELIHU SEE.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., March 2, 1865.

JOHN STUDABAKER.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM F. THOMAS.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM R. WINTERS.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

COMPANY C.

[This company was mustered into the service November 7, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

ANDREW B. ROBERTSON.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861, first lieutenant April 30, 1862, captain February 11, 1863; resigned July 28, 1863.

JOHN G. TROXELL.
Sergeant; enlisted November 7, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 30, 1862, first lieutenant February 11, 1863, captain July 20, 1863; mustered out Dec. 28, 1864, term expired.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.
Enlisted November 7, 1861; wounded at Champion's Hill May 16, 1863; wounded April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.; commissioned first lieutenant September 15, 1864, captain January 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

ANTHONY GARRETT.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 7, 1861; resigned April 26, 1862.

WILLIAM G. SCHNEPP.
Sergeant; enlisted November 7, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant February 11, 1862, first lieutenant July 29, 1863; honorably discharged September 14, 1864.

WILLIAM BACOME.
Enlisted November 7, 1861; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant with the regiment.*

DANIEL HARNER.
Enlisted November 7, 1861; captured at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; commissioned second lieu-

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

tenant June 2, 1865; first lieutenant August 2, 1865; mustered out as first sergeant with the regiment.*

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

[Accounted for as First Lieutenants.]

SERGEANTS.

LEANDER H. DAGGETT.
Wounded at New Madrid, Mo.; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ANDREW W. BENSON.
Drowned in the Mississippi river July 20, 1862.

JOHN S. CASE, JR.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, expiration of term of service.

CORPORALS.

REASON V. McDOWELL.
Captured on Colcasieu Pass, in Texas; died at New Orleans, La., January 6, 1865.

JAMES D. MORTON.
Discharged May 20, 1862, by order of General Halleck.

GEORGE W. SHEAFFER.
Died at Riddle's Point, Mo., April 9, 1862.

BENJAMINE L. WALLIS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

THOMAS S. EVANS.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died in rebel prison at Tyler, Texas, September 1, 1864.

ROBERT G. GIBSON.
Discharged December 24, 1863, disability.

MICHAEL VIANCO.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

JOHN A. ANKRUM.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

PRIVATES.

JOHN SNETHEN.
Appointed wagoner; died at Helena, Ark., February 16, 1863.

CHARLES GARRETT.
Appointed musician; discharged March 1, 1862, General Order, No. 14.

GEORGE POND.
Appointed musician; veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

BENJAMIN ADDIS.
Wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; transferred to Invalid Corps January 25, 1864.

JOHN T. ANDREWS.
Died on steamer July 24, 1862.

ANTHONY BABANOE.
Veteran; taken prisoner at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THORNTON A. BURLEY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

JOHN B. BURNS.
Discharged October 10, 1862, disability.

BENJAMIN BURNS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID S. CASAD.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., December 25, 1862.

BENJAMIN B. CHILCOT.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL CLARK.
Died on hospital boat October 2, 1862.

GEORGE W. CLARK.
Died at Helena, Ark., November 12, 1862.

GEORGE COLLINS.
Appointed corporal January, 1862; died at Helena, Ark., December 1, 1862.

ABEL CRANE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID CRIPE.
Killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

JOSEPH N. DAVIDSON.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
Died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 27, 1863.

ROSWELL DIXON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

MILTON DOUGHERTON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALEXANDER H. DUKE.
Appointed sergeant April 20, 1865; mustered out December 1, 1865, term expired.

JOHN EGAN.
Discharged October 2, 1862, disability.

JONATHAN N. GALLOWAY.
Veteran; wounded at battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

EDWARD M. GERARD.
Discharged December 25, 1862, disability.

JOSHUA GIBSON.
Discharged April 25, 1862, disability.

JOHN GILLIGAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM GOSLEE.
Discharged December 11, 1861, disability.

HENRY C. GRAHAM.

JOHN D. GRANDSTAFF.
Discharged August 1, 1862, disability.

JAMES D. HARRISON.
Discharged July 3, 1862, disability.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON.
Appointed corporal; wounded July 13, 1863, at Jackson, Miss.; discharged July 12, 1863, disability.

JAMES M. HAZELGROVE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WHITLEY HUNTLEY.
Died at Helena, Ark., October 28, 1862.

GEORGE HUNTSINGER.
Veteran; killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., July 11, 1863.

JACOB KASHNER.
Veteran; captured at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PHILIP W. KITE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

ALEXANDER LANE.
Killed at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

GEORGE LANE.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died in prison at Camp Ford, Texas.

HENRY S. LANE.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ROBERT LEWIS.
Veteran; taken prisoner April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.; died in rebel prison at Camp Ford, Texas.

JOHN LOVE.
Appointed corporal July 1, 1862; died on United States hospital boat October 12, 1862.

EDWARD LOVEJOY.
Discharged November 11, 1862, disability.

JOHN MADER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN MAXWELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

DAVID MICKEREL.
Died at Riddle's Point, Mo., April 19, 1862.

JOHN E. MITCHELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ELI C. MOORE.
Died at Natchez, Miss., August 12, 1863.

WILLIAM McGLENNEN.
Killed at Algiers, La., May 26, 1864.

PARKER McDOWELL.
Died at Terre Haute, Ind., May 14, 1862.

WILLIAM McMAHAN.
Transferred to Invalid Corps January 15, 1864.

JOHN G. NEAL.
Drowned in the Mississippi river July 25, 1862.

JAMES NEVILLE.
Discharged June 17, 1862, by general order.

JOHN N. NEWHOUSE.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JOHN W. PETERSON.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

BENJAMIN PICKARD.
Discharged; disability.

SIMON PEPPINGER.
Discharged June 29, 1863, disability.

JESSE PRING.
Died May 20, 1862, on way home.

BENEDICT REAF.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOSIAH RAPSE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILSON H. ROBINSON.
Discharged November 15, 1862, disability.

JACOB RUTTLER.
Veteran; transfered to Sixteenth Ohio Battery December 13, 1863, and discharged from that organization.

EDMOND RYAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

JOHN SHEPHERD.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; captured at the battle of

Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE SHRINER.
Discharged for disability.

JOHN R. SCHAEFFER.
Appointed corporal March, 1863; died May 17, 1863, of wounds received May 1, 1863, at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss.

JOHN P. SHARP.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

ISAAC E. SMACK.
Died May 17, 1863, of wounds received at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

HARVEY SMITH.
Discharged June 12, 1862, by general order.

JOHN W. SMITH.
Discharged March 4, 1863, by general order.

JOHN A. SNETHEN.
Discharged March 13, 1863, disability.

FRANCIS M. SPEECE.
Veteran; captured April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DANIEL STINEBAUGH.
Appointed corporal June 25, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOSEPH E. TEU.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

FERDINAND A. THAYER.
Discharged, disability.

JOHN R. THOMAS.
Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1863.

JAMES N. THOMPSON.
Died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., of wounds received May 16, 1863, at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss.

EDWARD VIANCO.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

AUSTIN WAYMIRE.
Died May 17, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

EDWARD WAYMIRE.
Appointed corporal June, 1863; discharged March 8, 1864, disability.

WALDO W. WILLIAMS.
Transfered to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged from that organization.

AMOS W. WILSON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RECRUITS.

ANDREW ASHBA.
Mustered in February 13, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN W. ASHBA.
Mustered in February 13, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALFRED ARTHUR.
Mustered in October 31, 1862; discharged January 14, 1864, disability.

JAMES M. ASHBA.
Mustered in February 24, 1865; died at Lexington, Ky., April 18, 1865.

DANIEL M. BUSH.
Mustered in March 15, 1864.

SILAS B. DAGGETT.
Mustered in January 1, 1864.

PETER DOW.
Mustered in January 28, 1864.

JOHN M. FOSTER.
Mustered in November 16, 1864.

ALLEN HUGHES.
Mustered in December 24, 1861; wounded at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN HARDESTY.
Mustered in November 16, 1864; mustered out May 11, 1865.

HENRY W. JACKMAN.
Mustered in October 28, 1864.

JOSEPH KILGORE.
Mustered in January 12, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., March 29, 1865.

CHARLES M. KAUFMAN.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., January 18, 1865.

JOHN LYNCH.
Mustered in January 16, 1864.

DAVID LYNCH.
Mustered in February 24, 1864; mustered out January 7, 1865.

EDWARD LEPER.
Mustered in August 12, 1864.

RICHARD LANE.
Mustered in February 13, 1865; mustered out June 7, 1865.

MARTIN RHUL.
Mustered in January 12, 1864; mustered out May 16, 1865.

ALONZO SHAFFER.
Mustered in December 16, 1863; died at home May 27, 1864.

ITHIA SHEPHERD.
Mustered in March 26, 1864; mustered out May 15, 1865.

GEORGE M. TODD.
Mustered in August 15, 1862; died on hospital boat September 20, 1862.

JASPER TOMOSON.
Mustered in September 13, 1862; discharged July 22, 1865, disability.

COMPANY D.

[This company was mustered into the U. S. Service November 5, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

JOHN GUTHRIE.
Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned May 16, 1862.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

CHARLES A. BROWNLIE.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861, first lieutenant May 16, 1862; mustered out December 26, 1864, term of service expired.

ABRAHAM A. HERMAN.
Enlisted November 4, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant January 17, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

ALEXANDER K. EWING.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant May 16, 1862; resigned May 28, 1863; commissioned captain in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment.

ANDREW J. LOVENGERE.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant with the regiment.*

SERGEANTS.

JORDAN R. TYNER.
Discharged August 28, 1862, disability.

JAMES A. PEPPER.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., April 19, 1862.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

ANDREW J. LITTLE.
Mustered out December 21, 1864, term of service expired.

CORPORALS.

JOHN B. STEPHENS.
Discharged October 21, 1862, disability.

ELIJAH J. HUNT.
Discharged October 13, 1862, disability.

AMBROSE UPDEGRAFF.
Drowned in the Mississippi river July 2, 1862.

JOHN P. LEMMING.
Discharged, disability.

WILLIAM LAYNEAR.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

CORNELIUS B. WOODRUFF.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. CROCKETT.
Discharged April 25, 1862, disability.

ROBERT BENEATHY.
Discharged June 19, 1863, disability.

PRIVATES.

THEORAM W. KENDRICK.
Detailed musician; veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Detailed wagoner; discharged October 2, 1862, disability.

THOMAS J. BELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

MARTIN V. BLEW.
Discharged December 26, 1862, by order.

MICHAEL J. BLEW.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID BRUMINER.
Discharged February 17, 1864, disability.

JAMES W. F. BOON.
Veteran; discharged June 22, 1865, disability.

ISAIAH BUDD.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN BUTLER.
Discharged December 26, 1862, disability.

GEORGE BAER.
Died at Benton, Mo.

MOSES M. CROCKETT.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PATRICK CLIFFORD.
Discharged.

JAMES W. CLOUD.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

SAMUEL W. CREE.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM CORNELL.
Discharged December 2, 1863, disability.

DAVID CRIPLIVER.
Killed at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

GEORGE A. CASSEL.
Discharged September 14, 1862, disability.

NATHAN DUNHAM.
Died May 20, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY.
Discharged February 12, 1862, disability.

GEORGE E. DODD.
Died at Helena, Ark., October 9, 1862.

JOSEPH DICKEY.
Discharged October 4, 1862, disability.

DAVID E. DICKEY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

JAMES H. DOBBINS.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS DEFORD.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JERRY DUNN.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ANTHONY A. ESKEW.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out July 21, 1865, disability.

NICHOLAS GRANSINGER.
Died at Helena, Ark., November 11, 1862.

JAMES GARDNER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. GAREY.
Discharged September 14, 1862, by order.

ADAM HINKLE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ABRAHAM B. HERMAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

EDWARD HATFIELD.
Discharged November 20, 1862, by order.

JACOB HITCHENS.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HITCHENS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ALFRED HITCHENS.
Killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

SAMUEL L. IRELAND.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JULIUS C. JACKSON.
Wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

NOAH JONES.
Killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

DAVID JONES.
Died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 12, 1862.

DANIEL O. KEEFE.
Discharged May 10, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM W. LOUDERMILK.
Killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

ANDREW J. LOVENGERE.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS J. LYNCH.
Died at Milliken's Bend, La., January 10, 1863.

MICHAEL MURRAY.
Discharged, disability.

JOHN McTAGGART.
Discharged on account of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, by which he lost a leg.

PETER McDERMOT.
Discharged April 13, 1863, disability.

PATRICK McGLONE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. NILES.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. NIELD.
Veteran; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865, disability.

WRIGHT L. NIELD.
Killed at Fort Pemberton, Miss., March 19, 1863.

SAMUEL PERKINS.
Died at Mound City, Ill., August 30, 1862.

WILLIAM H. POWELL.
Died at Helena, Ark., March 11, 1863.

THOMAS ROBISON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JAMES H. SMITH,
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

GEORGE SEE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ANDREW J. STOVER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. SMALL.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN SHEA.
Killed at Algiers, La., April 21, 1864.

DAVID W. SAMSEL.
Wounded by guerrillas near Helena, Ark., October 26, 1862; discharged February 8, 1863, disability.

PERRY SPRINGSTED.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ROBERT SHAW.
Transferred to Invalid Corps September 20, 1863.

LEMUEL H. TAM.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

JAMES TOLEN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

ANDREW J. WOODS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

WILLIAM WOODS.
Transferred to Marine Corps.

NICHOLAS WELSH.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.
Died at Louisville, Ky., December 25, 1861.

PORTER A. WHITE.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads; La., April 8, 1864; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

BENJAMIN WARFIELD.
Died at Louisville, Ky., January 14, 1862.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.
Died at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., February 26, 1863.

RECRUITS.

WILLIAM H. CONNER.
Mustered in April 3, 1862; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out April 5, 1865, term of service expired.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

HIRAM LUMBARD.
Mustered in September 10, 1862; died April 16, 1864, of wounds received April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross Roads, La.

ELI PRUITT.

MAXWELL REESE.
Mustered in February 25, 1862; captured at Colcasieu bay, Texas, April, 1864; mustered out February 24, 1865.

DANIEL TOLEN.
Mustered in September 16, 1862; transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery; mustered out May 18, 1865.

COMPANY E.

[This company was mustered November 5, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

WILLIAM SPENCER.
Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned February 5, 1862.

HENRY SNYDER.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861, as captain June 12, 1862; mustered out October 14, 1864, on account of wounds received at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

CHARLES F. FISHER.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant June 12, 1862, as first lieutenant July 7, 1863, as captain December 27, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

ELI R. HERMAN.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861; resigned February 5, 1862.

GEORGE W. SPENCER.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant June 12, 1862; honorably discharged June 7, 1863.

ELLIS HUGHES.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; captured at battle of

Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; commissioned first lieutenant March 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

PRESTON S. MEEK.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant July 1, 1863; mustered out with the regiment as sergeant.*

ABRAM F. HUNTER.
Corporal; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment as sergeant.*

SERGEANTS.

JOHN D. HERMAN.
Died at Burnettsville, Ind., July 25, 1862.

MARTIN V. WILEY.
Died at Burnettsville, Ind., April 9, 1862.

CORPORALS.

CLINTON J. ARMSTRONG.
Died at Helena, Ark., February 2, 1863.

WILLIAM H. KELLENBURGER.
Veteran.

HENRY BILLINGS.
Discharged for promotion February 18, 1863.

WALTER W. McBETH.
Discharged April 2, 1862.

WILLIAM H. GILLMAN.
Discharged for promotion.

ROBERT C. HENDERSON.
Died at Evansville, Ind., April 29, 1863.

WILLIAM M. C. MILLER.

PRIVATES.

CALEB A. LAMB.
Appointed musician; discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

THOMAS C. BURSON.
Appointed musician; transferred to Company H June 2, 1864.

JOHN G. SPARKS.
Detailed wagoner; discharged June 12, 1862, disability.

GEORGE H. ALBERT.
Wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

*Not mustered as lieutenants because company was below minimum.

JOSEPH ADAMS.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1862.

JAMES ALKIER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELZA E. ARMSTRONG.
Discharged June 14, 1863, disability.

LEVI BEAR.
Veteran; captured at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES BAUM.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

RICHARD BIRD.
Discharged December 14, 1862, disability.

HENRY BISHOP.
Discharged August 22, 1863, disability.

DAVID BISHOP.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., February 4, 1865.

PATRICK BURK.

WILLIAM BOZE.
Discharged February 1, 1863.

JOHN W. BRIGGS.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM C. BROCKUS.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS R. BUNNELL.
Discharged May 22, 1862, disability.

GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

EDWARD M. BURNS.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., March 10, 1862.

GEORGE W. CLINGER.
Discharged July 11, 1863, disability.

DANIEL CRUMMER.
Died at Milliken's Bend, La., May 31, 1863.

JOHN B. CRUMMER.
Wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1883, and died of wounds received at Grand Gulf, Miss., May 28, 1863.

THEODORE M. DAVIS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

FRANCIS M. DAVIS.
Discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

DAVID A. DEBRA.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., February 11, 1862.

JACOB M. DUNHAM.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

EPHRIAM FLEMMING.
Discharged May 22, 1862, disability.

SAMUEL FLEMMING.
Discharged January 4, 1863, disability.

EDWARD FALK.
Taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died in rebel prison, Tyler, Texas, April 20, 1864.

MILTON M. GOSLEY.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GARDNER HAINES.
Discharged May 25, 1862, disability.

HERMAN HEBNER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; captured at Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM A. HERMAN.
Discharged May 26, 1862, disability.

JOHN HIGGINS.

WILLIAM A. HOGLAND.
Discharged March 4, 1863, disability.

HENRY ITSKIN.
Veteran; captured at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM D. JUMPER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM J. KENDAL.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., June 31, 1863.

HENRY B. LEAZENBY.
Veteran; mustered out September 3, 1865.

JOHN McARTHUR.
Discharged January 1, 1863, disability.

MOSES A. McCONAHAY.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM R. McINTIRE.
Discharged July 14, 1862, disability.

JAMES M. McCOMBS.
Veteran; promoted commissary sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS MALONE.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

EDWARD C. MEAD.
Discharged December 13, 1862, disability.

JOSIAH METZ.
Died at Helena, Ark., February 14, 1863.

RANDOLPH MARIDETH.
Wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., January 26, 1864.

JAMES M. McBETH.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. MURRY.
Veteran; discharged March 10, 1864, disability.

NATHANIEL NICHOLAS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS.
Discharged March 10, 1863, disability.

DARLINGTON PARCELLS.
Discharged December 2, 1862, disability.

JOHN PETERS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MARION RANDAL.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 11, 1862.

ALEXANDER REED.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

CHARLES RIDER.
Discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

CHARLES F. RIDER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS R. RINKER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JESSE ROBBINS.
Discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

BENJAMIN F. ROSS.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN G. ROSENTRALER.
Discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

JOHN S. SHIELDS.
Discharged June 13, 1863, disability.

SAMUEL D. SHIELDS.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISAAC B. SHIELDS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM C. SHULL.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 12, 1865.

JEPTHA J. SHULL.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 12, 1865.

DECATURE SIMOMS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

GEORGE W. SMITH.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

FRANK SHAUP.
Veteran; transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery Light Artillery.

JOHN G. SPARKS.
Discharged June 12, 1862, disability.

ROBERT STOGDEL.
Wounded at battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; discharged October 10, 1863, on account of wounds.

FRANCIS M. ST. CLAIR.
Discharged May 29, 1862, disability.

HENRY L. TEEPLES.
Veteran; wounded at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ABNER S. TEEPLES.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MOSES W. TUCKER.
Veteran; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864, discharged July 8, 1865, disability.

JOHN U. WATERBURG.
Discharged March 18, 1863, disability.

JOHN W. WELCH.
Veteran; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DIAN B. WIRT.
Wounded at battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

HIRAM WYATT.
Discharged September 2, 1862, disability.

LEWIS YAZEL.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MAHLON U. YOUNG.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RAZEL YOUNG.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RECRUITS.

JOHN ENTZMINGER.
Mustered June 14, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., July 16, 1862.

WILLIAM R. GURLEY.
Veteran; Mustered April 4, 1862; transferred to Company I.

CHARLES GENTIS.
Mustered June 14, 1862; deserted April 12, 1863.

JAMES G. HANGHAN.
Mustered June 18, 1862; died at Helena, Ark., December 27, 1862.

WILLIAM ROBBINS.
Mustered January 28, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID STEPHENSON.
Mustered March 28, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MILTON TAYLOR.
Mustered October 29, 1862; discharged 1863, disability.

THEODORE TAYLOR.
Mustered October 26, 1862; promoted corporal; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

COMPANY F.

[This company was mustered into the service November 14, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

DAVID HOWELL.
Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned February 5, 1862; commissioned captain, Seventy-fourth Regiment.

SAMUEL OSBORNE.
Commissioned February 6, 1862; resigned May 26, 1863.

BERNARD B. DAILY.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861, captain May 30, 1862; resigned July 26, 1863.

JOSEPH C. PLUMB.
Commissioned second lieutenant March 1, 1863, first lieutenant May 20, 1863, captain July 20, 1863; resigned March 2, 1863.

JOHN SHAFFER.
Sergeant; enlisted November 14, 1861; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; commissioned captain June 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant July 19, 1865.*

MICHAEL RADER.
Corporal; enlisted November 14, 1861; wounded at the battle

*Not mustered as captain because company was below minimum.

of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant December 20, 1864; captain August 8, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOEL FERRIS.
Sergeant; enlisted November 14, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 7, 1862; first lieutenant May 30, 1862; killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

GEORGE W. STONE.
Enlisted November 14, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant May 20, 1863, first lieutenant July 27, 1863; discharged August 10, 1864.

GEORGE W. YATES.
Sergeant; enlisted November 14, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865, first lieutenant July 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment as sergeant.*

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

ATLAS A. BENHAM.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861; died near Point Pleasant, Mo., April 4, 1862.

JAMES PERKINS.
Corporal; enlisted November 14, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant May 30, 1862; resigned February 14, 1863.

SERGEANTS.

GEORGE McCORMICK.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ANTHONY J. TILTON.

CORPORALS.

DAVID SNOEBERGER.
Discharged December 18, 1862, disability.

LEWIS SUTTON.
Discharged April 8, 1862.

JOSEPH HERMAN.
Discharged February 5, 1863, disability.

GEORGE W. PORTER.
Died at home November 24, 1862.

DANIEL FRY.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JACOB QUINN.
Died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 15, 1863.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

PRIVATES.

WILLIAM PADEN.
Detailed musician; discharged February 1, 1863.

MICHAEL BLUE.
Detailed musician; died at Helena, Ark., December 25, 1862.

MATHIAS EASTWOOD.
Detailed wagoner; died May 14, 1862, near Fort Pillow, Tenn.

SILAS ATCHISON.
Discharged August 25, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM BARR.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., April, 1862.

HENRY E. BERRY.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DANIEL L. BLAUGER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

FERDINAND BLACK.
Discharged December 15, 1861.

WILLIAM BUTLER.
Promoted to corporal; killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JAMES CAMPBELL.
Promoted corporal; wounded at battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

TILMAN A. H. CAMPBELL.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM CATELY.
Transferred to the Invalid Corps December 8, 1862.

JAMES S. COLEMAN.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOSEPH S. COLLINS.
Discharged September 3, 1862, disability.

JOHN COMPTON.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 28, 1862.

DAVID CONNELL.
Died at Milliken's Bend, La., June 12, 1864.

RILEY COOK.
Discharged 1862.

JOHN COOK.
Discharged April 12, 1862, disability.

LAWRENCE CORRIGAN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

PATRICK CULHAM.
Wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., during siege; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ABRAHAM COX.
Died at Helena, Ark., October 24, 1862.

JAMES CRIPPEN.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

NATHANIEL DICKEY.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

EPHRAIM DIX.
Transferred to Marine Corps January, 1864.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES H. EASTWOOD.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., June 20, 1862.

SAMUEL D. FAUST.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MATHIAS S. FRANKLIN.
Died at home January 20, 1862.

SAMUEL GABLE.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALBERT J. GILLAM.
Discharged February 6, 1863, disability.

JACOB GATES.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES HASTINGS.
Veteran; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads; died while in prison.

BENJAMIN HASTINGS.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

PETER HASTINGS.
Transferred to Marine Corps January, 1863.

JACOB HEINEY.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JONATHAN HINEY.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALEXANDER HOGELAN.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 1863.

LEVI HOOVER.
Died in hospital April 2, 1862.

GEORGE HUFFMAN.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SILAS HURLEY.
Died at Helena, Ark., August 26, 1862.

JOHN W. HOWELL.
Wounded at Carancro bayou, La., November 3, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

SETH IRELAND.
Discharged March 14, 1863, disability.

SAMUEL JEROME.
Discharged; date unknown.

SAMUEL KELLER.
Discharged November 13, 1862.

WILLIAM KNETTLE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS KUHN.
Discharged September 14, 1862, disability.

DANIEL LESLIE.
Veteran; discharged July 12, 1865, disability, caused by wounds received in battle at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM MATHERS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL W. McCRAY.
Discharged May 19, 1862, disability.

JOHN MEREDITH.
Veteran; taken prisoner at Sabine Cross Roads; died while in rebel prison.

HENRY MILLARD.
Died at Helena, Ark., December 1, 1862.

JAMES MORAN.
Wounded at battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 14, 1863.

THOMAS NACE.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM F. NACE.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOSEPH NEARHOFF.
Mustered out December 12, 1864.

WILLIAM NOBLE.
Died at Helena, Ark., 1862.

THEOPHILUS OSBORN.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID PLETCHER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HENRY C. PRUETT.
Discharged September 11, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM J. RIDINGER.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1862.

ISAAC RIMIER.
Died of wounds received at Vicksburg, Miss., June 15, 1863.

JOHN ROBINSON.
Appointed corporal; appointed sergeant; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JACOB SELL.
Veteran; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOSEPH SCOTT.
Veteran; taken prisoner at battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

FRANCIS M. SHAFER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM F. SWANGER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

BEECHER SHARP.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

SAMPSON SHUEY.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN SPENCE.
Dropped from the rolls by order.

ANDREW SPENCE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JONAS SLONIKER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MICHAEL TAFFE.
Killed at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.
Died at Madison, Ind., July 15, 1863.

JAMES S. TRIPP.
Died at Memphis, 1862.

ALBERT W. TRIPP.
Died at Memphis, 1862.
GEORGE WICKHAM.
Discharged April 10, 1863, disability.
JOSEPH WILLIS.
Discharged December 16, 1862, disability.
HEZEKIAH E. YOUNG.
Died December 2, 1861.
JOSEPH ZERNS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

RECRUITS.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.
Discharged; date unknown.
SAMUEL CODER.
Discharged; date unknown.

COMPANY G.

[This company was mustered into the service November 5, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

ROBERT W. SILL.
Commissioned captain October 4, 1861; discharged November 17, 1862.
JOSEPH D. COWDIN.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861, captain November 17, 1862; resigned December 23, 1862.
WOODSON S. MARSHALL.
Commissioned February 1, 1863; resigned July 28, 1863.
JAMES HESS.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant May 7, 1862; first lieutenant November 17, 1862; captain July 29, 1863; mustered out December 12, 1864, term of service expired.
JOSEPH L. CHAMBERLAIN.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned captain December 20, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant July 29, 1863; honorably discharged November 12, 1864.
ENOS THOMAS.
Commissioned first lieutenant December 20, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN M. BERKEY.
Enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant December 1, 1863; resigned May 6, 1862.

WILLIAM H. H. RADER.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant November 17, 1862; resigned August 1, 1863.

JOSEPH H. CARR.
Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Tyler, Texas; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant with the regiment.*

SERGEANTS.

D. M. TILTON.
Discharged March 29, 1862, disability.

CORPORALS.

BENJAMIN F. STEPHENSON.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., February 16, 1862.

DAVID M. HENDERSON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

JAMES SWISHER.
Discharged April 26, 1862, disability.

JOHN HUTCHERSON.
Died September 26, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

NATHAN A. ADAMS.
Died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 24, 1863.

J. H. DUNLOP.
Discharged August 4, 1862, disability.

ALEXANDER GUNN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

T. W. GALLAGER.
Transferred to cavalry.

PRIVATES.

EPHRAIM MASON.
Detailed wagoner; discharged June 11, 1862, disability.

AMAZIAH WATSON.
Detailed musician; mustered out June 29, 1865.

E. R. COULSON.
Detailed musician; discharged October 14, 1862, disability.

JOHN M. BUNNELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

THOMAS M. BELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term expired.

ABEL BENJAMIN.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

PHILIP M. BENJAMIN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

DENNIS BAGLEY.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded in arm; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Camp Ford and Tyler, Texas; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES CRISWELL.
Discharged May, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM R. CLOUSE.
Veteran; killed at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

LEWIS CHAMBERLIN.
Discharged for disability.

JOHN CLINGIN.
Captured at Vermillionville, La.; mustered out December 1, 1864.

DANIEL CRONEN.
Veteran; captured at battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

LOT M. CAMLIN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

SOLOMON M. CAMLIN.
Promoted to corporal; wounded at Vicksburg, Miss.; discharged on account of wounds.

JOSHUA T. COLVIN.
Taken prisoner at the Colcasieu Pass, Texas, April 8, 1864; died in rebel prison at Camp Grose, Texas, December 26, 1864.

LEVI C. CLINE.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HAMILTON CLINE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

PETER COLE.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

AMOS DUNHAM.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM DILLON.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; wounded at Henderson, Ky., August 21, 1864; mustered out July 18, 1865.

HENRY EVANS.
Mustered out December 21, 1864.

WILLIAM T. EAVES.
Mustered out July 18, 1865.

DAVID EZRA.
Discharged on account of disability.

HENRY FUNK.
Discharged August 24, 1863, disability.

THOMAS G. GLASSFORD.
Died June 1, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Veteran; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined in prison at Tyler, Texas; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HIRAM N. HUFAM.
Discharged on account of disability.

JOHN N. HARBERT.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JONATHAN HESS.
Veteran; discharged April 27, 1865, disability.

ROBERT W. HOWARD.
Died March 12, 1862, at Benton, Mo.

GEORGE IMES.
Mustered out by order of General Halleck.

JEREMIAH B. JOHNSON.
Killed at Jackson, Miss., July 19, 1863.

JAMES O. JOHNSON.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

RUDOLPH KLIST.

JACOB KANOUSE.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

LEWELLEN KENTON.
Discharged on account of disability.

JACOB LARGURT.
Discharged on account of disability.

JAMES LUZADDER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Carancro bayou, La., November 3, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ANTHONY MASTAN.
Died at Riddle's Point, Mo., March 26, 1862.

AMBROSE MUDGE.
Discharged March 15, 1864, disability.

COLON McCULLOCH.
Discharged August 24, 1863, disability.

SYLVESTER McFARLAND.
Discharged May 10, 1862, disability.

JULIUS McDONALD.
Discharged December 18, 1862, disability.

WILLIAM MYERS.
Discharged June 11, 1862, disability.

JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Discharged February 11, 1863, disability.

JOHN NOLES.
Died January 6, 1862.

ELIJAH T. OLIVER.
Discharged September 16, 1862.

JOSHUA H. PERFECT.
Discharged on account of disability; date unknown.

RICHARD N. PALMER.
Discharged August 15, 1862, disability.

ALEXANDER PAIGE.
Discharged for disability.

HUGH QUINN.
Mustered out May 5, 1865.

CHARLES ROGERS.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM ROGERS.
Discharged May 8, 1862, disability.

MARTIN ROWAN.
Discharged January 13, 1863, disability.

FRANCIS J. RADER.
Discharged August 12, 1862, disability.

JAMES A. REYNOLDS.
Killed at Carthage, La., May 26, 1863.

GEORGE M. RIGGINS.
Died at Bardstown, Ky.; date unknown.

JOHN F. SHULTZ.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

FLORA SHEHAN.
Died June 7, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

GEORGE SWARTZELL.
Died at Benton, Mo., February 26, 1862.

JACKSON SWISHER.
Killed at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

JESSE B. THORNTON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MARION THOMPSON.
Died at Helena, Ark., November 11, 1862.

JOHN TILTON.
Discharged November, 1862, disability.

SYLVAN VAN VOORST.
Discharged January 8, 1863, disability.

SYLVESTER WILEY.
Discharged April 2, 1862, disability.

JOHN W. WARWICK.
Died April 4, 1863.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

AARON WOOD.
Promoted corporal; mustered out December 1, 1864.

HENRY WHITE.
Died September 9, 1862.

THOMAS WICKHAM.
Discharged April 24, 1862, disability.

J. K. M. WOOD.
Veteran; drowned at Memphis, Tenn., June 17, 1864.

ALLEN WHITE.
Veteran; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Tyler and Camp Ford, Texas; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN WHITE.
Discharged September 16, 1862, disability.

JOHN B. WALDRON.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Tyler, Texas; mustered out September 4, 1865.

J. W. YOUNT.
Discharged January 13, 1863, disability.

WILLIAM YATES.
Mustered out by General Order, No. 14, General Halleck.

RECRUITS.

WILLIAM H. BONNELL.
Mustered in January 2, 1862; veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, receiving two wounds, one in body and one in leg; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN E. CHAMBERLAIN.
Mustered in January 28, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES C. CHAMBERLAIN.
Mustered in September 14, 1862; taken prisoner at the battle

of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Tyler Texas; mustered out July 18, 1865.

GEORGE EAVES.

Mustered in November 10, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. FRY.

Mustered in February 17, 1864; mustered out June 8, 1865.

JACOB GUESS.

Mustered in May 14, 1862; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; confined at Camp Gross and Tyler, Texas; mustered out April 18, 1865.

JAMES D. HARRISON.

Mustered in July 28, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN F. RADER.

Mustered in January 14, 1862; mustered out December 1, 1864.

FRANCIS M. SMITH.

Mustered in March 24, 1862; mustered out March 27, 1865.

COMPANY H.

[This company was mustered into the U. S. Service November 5, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

FELIX B. THOMAS.

Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned March 28, 1862.

GEORGE BURSON.

Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861, as captain May 29, 1862; transferred to colored regiment.

JAMES W. BROWN.

Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861, as first lieutenant March 29, 1862, as captain April 22, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term December 28, 1864.

JAMES F. MITCHEL.

Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant March 29, 1862, as first lieutenant April 22, 1863, as captain December 29, 1864, wounded at the seige of Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

MARTIN L. BURSON.

Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 22, 1863, as first lieutenant December 29, 1864; mustered out with the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN E. DOYLE.

Sergeant; enlisted November 5, 1861; commissioned second

lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment as sergeant.*

SERGEANTS.

WILLIAM M. HAZEN.
Discharged November 1, 1862, disability.

H. F. SOUDERE.
Veteran; died September 24, 1864.

CORPORALS.

JAMES H. BUNTAIN.
Died October 25, 1862.

GEORGE E. MEEK.

LEWIS PRICE.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out.

J. M. ENSBERGER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.
Discharged April 7, 1863.

ABRAHAM BRIGHT.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL E. FISHER.
Killed at Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

JOSEPH McFARLAND.
Died at New Madrid, Mo., March 13, 1862.

PRIVATES.

JOHN H. GILLASPIE.
Detailed musician; transferred to non-commissioned staff; discharged May 15, 1863.

ANDREW BURSON.
Detailed musician; discharged June 22, 1862, by order.

JOSHUA GOSSAGE.
Detailed wagoner; discharged December 27, 1863, disability.

MARSHALL H. AGER.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

PETER M. BLEW.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

JOHN BROWN.
Died at Helena, Ark., November 4, 1862.

COMMODORE S. BURSON.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

FLETCHER BORDERS.
Discharged October 14, 1862, by order.

JOHN W. BENEFIELD.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

ISAAC CAMPBELL.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

MICHAEL B. CRIST.
Discharged 1863, disability.

GEORGE CRIST.
Discharged 1864.

HENRY CLAPP.
Discharged April, 1863.

W. H. CRIST.
Died at Helena, Ark., October, 1862.

MAURICE CONNER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DANIEL COBLE.
Died May 12, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

JOHN M. CLARK.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., August 1, 1862.

MATHIAS CRIST.
Discharged May 21, 1862, by order.

THOMAS CAREY.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

WILLIAM B. CLARK.
Discharged May 10, 1862, by order.

GEORGE CRUM.
Mustered out September 4, 1865.

JACKSON CAPPIS.
Discharged April 4, 1862.

SAMUEL DUNN.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., May 13, 1864.

JAMES H. DUPOY.
Drowned at Osceola, Ark., May 18, 1862.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., January 12, 1862.

THOMAS P. DEMOSS.
Veteran; wounded at Riddle's Point, Mo., March 19, 1862; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; discharged January 21, 1864, disability.

AARON DUNFEE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

WILLIAM ENYART.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

JAMES C. FISHER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM FALER.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died at home June 13, 1865.

SAMUEL FISHER.
Transferred to Mississippi River Marine Brigade, 1862.

WILLIAM FALLIS.
Discharged 1862, by order.

JOHN H. GILL.
Discharged November, 1862, disability.

THOMAS J. GALBREATH.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

JOSEPH GARBINSON.
Died 1862.

DANIEL GARBINSON.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE GOOD.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., 1862.

JOHN A. GUNTER.
Discharged May 31, 1862.

W. T. HAWKINS.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., 1862.

THOMAS HOWARD.
Mustered out December 1, 1864.

HENRY HERRICK.
Discharged 1862, by order.

LAWRENCE HARTELROAD.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

NELSON HILAND.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

LEWIS J. HASKELL.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 31, 1862.

JESSE HEIGHT.
Died at Helena, Ark., July 22, 1862.

THOMAS B. HEDGES.
Veteran; promoted corporal; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ANDREW KETNER.
Discharged 1862, disability.

Q. O. LITTLE.

JOHN LEACH, SR.
Discharged June 22, 1862, disability.

JOHNSON LIDYARD.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS S. LONG.
Discharged February 5, 1863, disability.

GEORGE LAMB.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN A. MOWRY.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN MYERS.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

JOSIAH H. MAYER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM MAYER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN J. MAYER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN N. MULLENS.
Veteran; promoted first sergeant; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN McNAMAR.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN McGLAUGHLIN.
Discharged 1862, disability.

JACOB OLIVER.
Taken prisoner at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; died in prison at Tyler, Texas, November, 1864.

JOHN OVERMYER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

GEORGE W. PASSINS.
Died at Tiptonville, Tenn., April 18, 1862.

JAMES PASSINS.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES N. RAVER.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

HENRY P. RAVER.
Discharged 1862, disability.

GEORGE M. ROW.
Mustered out.

JACOB REICHARD.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HENRY REICHARD.
Veteran; promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JACOB RUFF, JR.
Died at Evansville, Ind., May 10, 1862.

JAMES RYAN.
Drowned at St. Charles, Ark., June 18, 1862.

ALLEN W. STEPHENS.
Died at New Orleans, La., September 8, 1863.

MARTIN SHANK.
Died at Helena, Ark., February 22, 1863.

ANDREW J. SKINNER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES SCHOBER.
Discharged 1862.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, SR.
Discharged May 31, 1862, by order.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, JR.
Discharged 1862.

IRA C. WASHBURN.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., October, 1862.

ELIHU P. WASHBURN.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID WOOD.
Discharged June 9, 1862, by order.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Died at Evansville, Ind., May 10, 1862.

THOMAS YOUNG.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

RECRUITS.

JOHN K. ALMA.
Mustered in February 1, 1865; mustered out September 14, 1865.

JOHN K. BENEFIEL.
Mustered in January 15, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., April 14, 1865.

IRA BROWN.
Mustered in October 19, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

MICHAEL B. CHRIST.
Mustered in March 13, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE DIAMOND.

ISAAC FELKER.
Mustered in February 22, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RUFUS GILLESPIE.
Mustered August 2, 1864; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ALBERT HALL.
Mustered March, 1865; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE KEY.
Mustered February 22, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES KEY.
Mustered February 22, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL F. RAWLEY.
Mustered January 19, 1862; died at Helena, Ark., April 18, 1862.

JOHN F. REAP.
Mustered February 22, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES N. RAVER.
Mustered March 2, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DAVID SHUNK.
Mustered February 22, 1865; mustered out July 15, 1865.

COMPANY I.

[This company was mustered into the service December 2, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

JAMES H. THOMAS.
Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned October 21, 1862.

JOHN W. F. LISTON.
Commissioned first lieutenant October 4, 1861, as captain October 22, 1862; resigned November 29, 1864.

FREDERICK FITCH.
Corporal; Enlisted December 2, 1861; appointed sergeant January 22, 1864; commissioned captain January 1, 1865; mustered out with the regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JACOB S. McCOMICK.
Sergeant; enlisted December 2, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant October 22, 1862; wounded at Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out on expiration of term, December 28, 1864.

ALBERT J. ABBOTT.
Enlisted December 2, 1861; promoted sergeant October, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant January 28, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

NAPOLEON B. BOOTH.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861; resigned May 21, 1862.

JOSEPH H. BENNER.
Sergeant; enlisted December 2, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant May 22, 1862; resigned December 29, 1862.

JACOB HUDLOW.
Sergeant; enlisted December 2, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant December 30, 1862; killed at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

ROBERT H. MARTIN.
Enlisted December 2, 1861; appointed corporal; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out with regiment as sergeant.*

SERGEANTS.

HAMPTON C. BOOTH.
Discharged May, 1862, disability.

D. T. KRISHER.
Wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out December 12, 1864, term of service expired.

CORPORALS.

THOMAS COOPER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

J. H. MARTIN.
Discharged December 12, 1862, disability.

ROBERT McELHENY.
Mustered out December 12, 1864, term of service expired.

E. A. THOMAS.
Veteran; transferred to Company G.

JOHN DOUGLAS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

HENRY C. CLUM.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1862.

PRIVATES.

WILLIAM SPADER.
Detailed musician; discharged May 28, 1862, disability.

MARTIN L. SURFACE.
Detailed musician; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; died at Evansville, Ind., June 20, 1863, from such wounds.

A. HARONN.
Detailed wagoner; discharged May 28, 1862, by order, disability.

*Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

T. G. BUTTON.
Killed May 16, 1863, at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss.

ARTEMUS BURNSWORTH.
Drowned in Tallahatchie river March 6, 1863.

J. BRADY.
Discharged November, 1862, disability.

GEORGE W. BECKETT.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JESSE COLBERT.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

W. A. CUSTER.
Veteran; transferred to Company B January 2, 1864.

RICHARD CALHOUN.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

ALLEN CALHOUN.
Transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery September 18, 1863.

J. CRISMER.

ORVIL DEPOT.
Died at Cairo, Ill., August, 1862.

WALTER DUNKLE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

G. W. DILTS.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JOHN H. ENGART.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

H. FISHPAUGH.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

D. R. GARRETT.

JOHN GRASS, JR.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN GRAY.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS HUMBERT.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

MILTON HANCOCK.
Died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 27, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 17, 1863.

JOHN HAMILTON.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

G. W. HOOVER.
Discharged May 28, 1862, by order.

SAMUEL HUNTER.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

ISAAC JONES.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 25, 1862.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Discharged August 18, 1863, on account of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

V. J. JULIAN.
Died at Logansport, Ind., May 25, 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Died at Logansport, Ind., May, 1862.

WILLIAM F. KEEF.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN G. KRELLER.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN J. KUSSMAIEL.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1864.

JEFFERSON KISTLER.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

SOLOMON KLINE.
Discharged October 7, 1863, on account of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JAMES KERR.
Discharged May 28, 1862, by order.

JOHN MURPHY.
Died at Lagro, Ind., April 27, 1862.

JOSEPH MYERS.
Discharged September 19, 1862, by order, disability.

CHARLES D. MELLINGER.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM MAYER.
Discharged March 8, 1864, disability.

JOHN MEANS.

SAMUEL McNALLY.
Discharged February 7, 1863, disability.

WILLIAM OLIVER.
Killed at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

JOHN H. PERSINGER.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

BADLEY PORTER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. PORTER.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

C. S. PEABODY.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July, 1863; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

J. G. PARISH.
Killed in Arkansas, near the mouth of White river, by guerrillas, June 28, 1862.

LAWRENCE RUFF.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM SPENCE.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

WILLIAM SCHOFER.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

J. B. SCOTT.
Mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES SEGRAVES.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JONAS STIVER.
Died May 29, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

VALENTINE TODD.
Mustered out October 2, 1865.

JAMES TODD.
Died at Osceola, Ark., April 15, 1862.

JAMES TUBBS.
Discharged October 15, 1863, disability.

HENRY WHITMORE.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; wounded at battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN WHITE.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; mustered out September 4, 1865.

J. A. WILSON.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELI P. WASHBURN.
Discharged August 18, 1862.

J. E. WARFIELD.
Veteran; discharged June 22, 1864.

J. W. WALTERS.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; died at Royal Center, Ind., July 10, 1864.

SAMUEL WALTERS.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1862.

W. J. WALTERS.
Discharged February 9, 1863, disability.

TAYLOR WILSON.
Died at Memphis, Tenn., October 28, 1862.

D. M. WHITCOMB.
Discharged November 16, 1862, disability.

DENNIS WHITMORE.
Died at Evansville, Ind., April 15, 1862.

J. J. WILEY.
Discharged January 13, 1863, disability.

JOHN VERNON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RECRUITS.

JAMES AIKEN.
Mustered in August 1, 1864.

WILLIAM BARBOUR.
Mustered in January 27, 1864; mustered out August 9, 1865.

ISAAC BELEW.
Mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES H. BARNHART.
Mustered in November 3, 1864.

THEODORE COX.
Mustered in February 29, 1864.

HENRY DAVIS.
Mustered in February 22, 1862; died May 18, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

CHARLES DAVIDSON.
Mustered in September 22, 1862; mustered out July 17, 1865.

EPHRAIM EDMONDS.
Mustered in January 27, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., July 30, 1864.

AUGUST EBERLINE.
Mustered March 29, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. GRUM.
Mustered February 22, 1862; promoted quartermaster sergeant; discharged January 3, 1865, disability.

JOHN GRASS, Sr.
Mustered February 3, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM R. GURLEY.
Veteran; mustered January 2, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

DANIEL GROFT.
Mustered January 27, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISAAC GROFT.
Mustered January 27, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., September 30, 1864.

GEORGE HAMILTON.
Mustered February 1, 1862; died at St. Charles, Ark., July 1, 1862.

DANIEL HARROD.
Mustered March 26, 1862; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; mustered out March 25, 1865.

LEVI HOCKERSMITH.
Mustered January 27, 1864; mustered out March 25, 1865.

WILLIAM HULL.
Mustered January 27, 1864; mustered out August 21, 1865.

WILLIAM HENRY.
Mustered January 27, 1864; mustered out August 21, 1865.

JAMES A. HOLMS.
Mustered March 10, 1864.

LEWIS KELLY.
Mustered March 10, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN KELLY.
Mustered August 1, 1864.

JACOB LIGHTCAP.
Mustered March 10, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., June 18, 1864.

JULIUS MAYER.
Mustered February 1, 1862; promoted.

EDWARD P. MOWER.
Mustered January 27, 1864; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

HIRAM MOORE.
Mustered July 19, 1864; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

AMOS ORPIT.
Veteran; mustered December 24, 1861; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; wounded at Jackson, Miss., July, 1863.

MOSES C. PASINGER.
Mustered in December 16, 1862; died at Indianapolis, Ind., May 1, 1863.

WILLIAM PARKER.
Mustered in February 29, 1864; died at Lagro, Ind., October 30, 1864.



GEORGE SCHLEH.
Mustered in September 22, 1862; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

RICHARD SANBURN.
Mustered in September 22, 1862; mustered out July 17, 1865.

GEORGE STETLER.
Mustered in January 27, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

JOHN SCHRADER.
Mustered in February 3, 1864; mustered out July 17, 1865.

GEORGE W. SHRADER.
Mustered in January 27, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

FREDRICK SCHRADER.
Mustered in February 3, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., May 7, 1864.

JOHN VOORHIS.
Mustered in January 27, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL L. VERNON.
Mustered in March 29, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

COMPANY K.

[This company was mustered into the U. S. Service November 5, 1861.]

CAPTAINS.

BENJAMIN A. GROVER.
Commissioned October 4, 1861; resigned July 22, 1863.

ROBERT M. SHIELDS.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861, captain July 23, 1862; mustered out December 12, 1864, term of service expired.

CHESTER CHAMBERLAIN.
Corporal; enlisted December 11, 1861; commissioned first lieutenant July 1, 1864, captain December 13, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOHN McCLUNG.
Sergeant; enlisted December 11, 1861; commissioned second lieutenant April 30, 1862, first lieutenant July 23, 1863; killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

GEORGE C. HORN.
Mustered into service December 15, 1861; appointed commissary sergeant September 16, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant January 16, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JACOB H. LEITER.
Commissioned second lieutenant October 4, 1861; resigned April 30, 1862.

JOHN M. VAN METER.
Sergeant; enlisted December 11, 1861; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; commissioned second lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out as sergeant with regiment.*

SERGEANTS.

GEORGE VAN METER.
Died on Mississippi river February 26, 1862.

HENRY A. BRUND.
Discharged January 4, 1863, disability.

J. C. MOSES.
Discharged February 14, 1863, disability.

LEVI BURTCH.
Discharged September 25, 186–, disability.

CORPORALS.

AMBROSE McVOKE.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

O. C. SMITH.
Discharged September 20, 1862, disability.

JOHN MARSHMAN.
Veteran; discharged March 30, 1865, disability.

JOHN VICE.
Veteran; mustered out September 16, 1865.

SIMON MILLER.
Discharged July 3, 1863, disability.

JONAS HICKSON.
Died at Riddle's Point, Mo., April 7, 1862.

SHERMAN HASKILL.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

* Not mustered as lieutenant because company was below minimum.

PRIVATES.

JOHN STRADLEY.
Detailed musician; discharged February 20, 1863, disability

JOHN HUFFMAN.
Detailed wagoner; discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

LARKIN ADAMSON.
Killed at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863

ROBERTSON ADAMSON.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

A. B. ANDREWS.
Discharged July 31, 1862, disability.

D. R. BALL.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

J. R. BELL.
Died at Evansville, Ind., September, 1862.

ISAAC BEMENDERFER
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

THOMAS BLACKETER.
Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., January 21, 1862.

WILLIAM BROCKUS.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., January 19, 1862.

JESSE BUZAN.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

SIMON CAMP.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELIJA CLISE.
Died at Mound City, Ill., September 8, 1862.

DANIEL CLISE.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., October 18, 1862.

A. P. COLLINS.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

WILLIAM COOK.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1864; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

CHARLES W. COLWELL.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865

JOSEPH GAUDEY.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., February 9, 1862.

LEVI R. HASKILL.
Veteran; mustered out September 4.

ADAM GAUDEY.
Promoted corporal; wounded at the battle of Port Gibson,

Miss., May 1, 1863, losing right arm; discharged August 8, 1863, because of wounds.

J. HARDY.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

JOHN A HOOVER.
Died of wounds received at the battle of Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863.

SAMUEL HOOVER.
Veteran; mustered out with regiment.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

JACOB HEAD.

D. C. JENKINS.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN JOHNSON.
Veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Killed at Fort Pemberton, Miss., April 14, 1863.

ASBURY JOHNSON.
Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., February 9, 1862.

ISRAEL JOHNSON.
Discharged November, 1862.

WILLIAM KREGHBAUM.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JEFFERSON MARSHMAN.
Veteran; wounded at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. MATHEWS.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

LEWIS MESNER.
Captured at Vermillionsville, La., November 12, 1863; mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

THOMAS McCLEARY.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

JACOB MILLER.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

GEORGE C. MOORE.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM MOORE.
Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., January 29, 1862.

CHARLES PASTERS.
Discharged September 25, 1862, disability.

J. P. TEAM.
Died at Bardstown, Ky., March 17, 1862.

JOHN RITCHEY.
Discharged January 15, 1863.

H. S. RITCHEY.
Died at St. Louis, Mo., October 23, 1862.

FRISBY N. RICHARDSON.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

F. M. RIED.
Discharged June 10, 1862.

JOSEPH T. ROSS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JAMES ROSS.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

MICHAEL ROONEY.

HENRY SAILOR.
Drowned in Mississippi river August 20, 1862.

T. W. SCOTT.
Killed at Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864.

ANDREW SHAMP.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

JESSE SHAMP.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

SAMUEL SHIELDS.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

ELMORE SHELT.
Veteran; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELIHU SHAFER.
Veteran; wounded at Fort Pemberton, Miss., 1863; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN STALLARD.
Veteran; promoted corporal; captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

STEPHEN SHEPPARD.

WILLIAM SNYDAM.
Mustered out December 1, 1864, term of service expired.

THEODORE W. STRINGHAM.
Died at St. Charles, Ark., January 20, 1863.

WALLACE TRUE.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

WILBER TRUSLOW.
Veteran; promoted corporal; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE UPDERGRAFF.
Died at Helena, Ark., September 23, 1862.

HIRAM WHITTENBERGER.
Discharged February 14, 1863, disability.

JOHN B. WHITTENBERGER.
Appointed sergeant January 24, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., October 7, 1862.

LYMAN WHITE.
Transferred to Sixteenth Ohio Battery April 20, 1863.

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS.
Died at Helena, Ark., October 16, 1862.

FRANCIS WILKINSON.
Discharged June 10, 1862, by order.

WILLIAM WOODS.
Veteran; mustered out September 4, 1865.

RECRUITS.

WILLIAM BINKLEY.
Mustered February 2, 1865; mustered out September 5, 1865.

CELESTINE BRASANHAM.
Mustered March 1, 1864; died at Lexington, Ky., February 4, 1865.

JESSE BUZAN.
Mustered in January 25, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

NATHAN CARR.
Mustered in January 27, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN L. CLOUSE.
Mustered in March 9, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out September 14, 1865.

SAMUEL DRAKE.
Discharged June 10, 1862, disability.

DAVID HALLER.
Mustered in October 28, 1862; discharged February 5, 1863, disability.

ROSCOE G. HUTCHENS.
Mustered in October 28, 1862; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM H. HUNTER.
Mustered in March 8, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ISRAEL D. JOHNSON.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JEROME JOHNSON.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

LEVI JOHNSON.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS McCLEARY.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

THOMAS McCLEARY.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN MILLER.
Mustered in July 29, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JACOB R. MILLER.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; discharged May 16, 1865, disability.

SAMUEL MILLER.
Mustered in February 2, 1862; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ABRAHAM MONEYSMITH.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

GEORGE K. MUMMERT.
Mustered in March 14, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM ORAN.
Mustered in March 11, 1864; mustered out September 4, 1865.

FRANK M. RIED.
Mustered in June 30, 1862; mustered out June 30, 1865.

JOHN ROONEY.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

NELSON G. SEPPY.
Mustered in April 11, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., August 31, 1862.

ENOS O. STRINGHAM.
Mustered in April 11, 1862; mustered out April 11, 1865.

JOHN H. STAILEY.
Mustered in February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

WILLIAM E. SUTTON.
Mustered in April 11, 1862; died at Fort Pillow, Tenn., May 15, 1862.

DAVID STUDABAKER.
Mustered in March 1, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

RICHARD WAGONER.
Mustered February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

JOHN YOUNT.
Mustered February 2, 1865; mustered out September 4, 1865.

ELLIS LONG.
Discharged April 16, 1862, disability.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Mustered September 19, 1864.

MILES W. BRAGG.
Mustered August 5, 1864.

ORSON A. CROFOOT.
Mustered October 23, 1862.

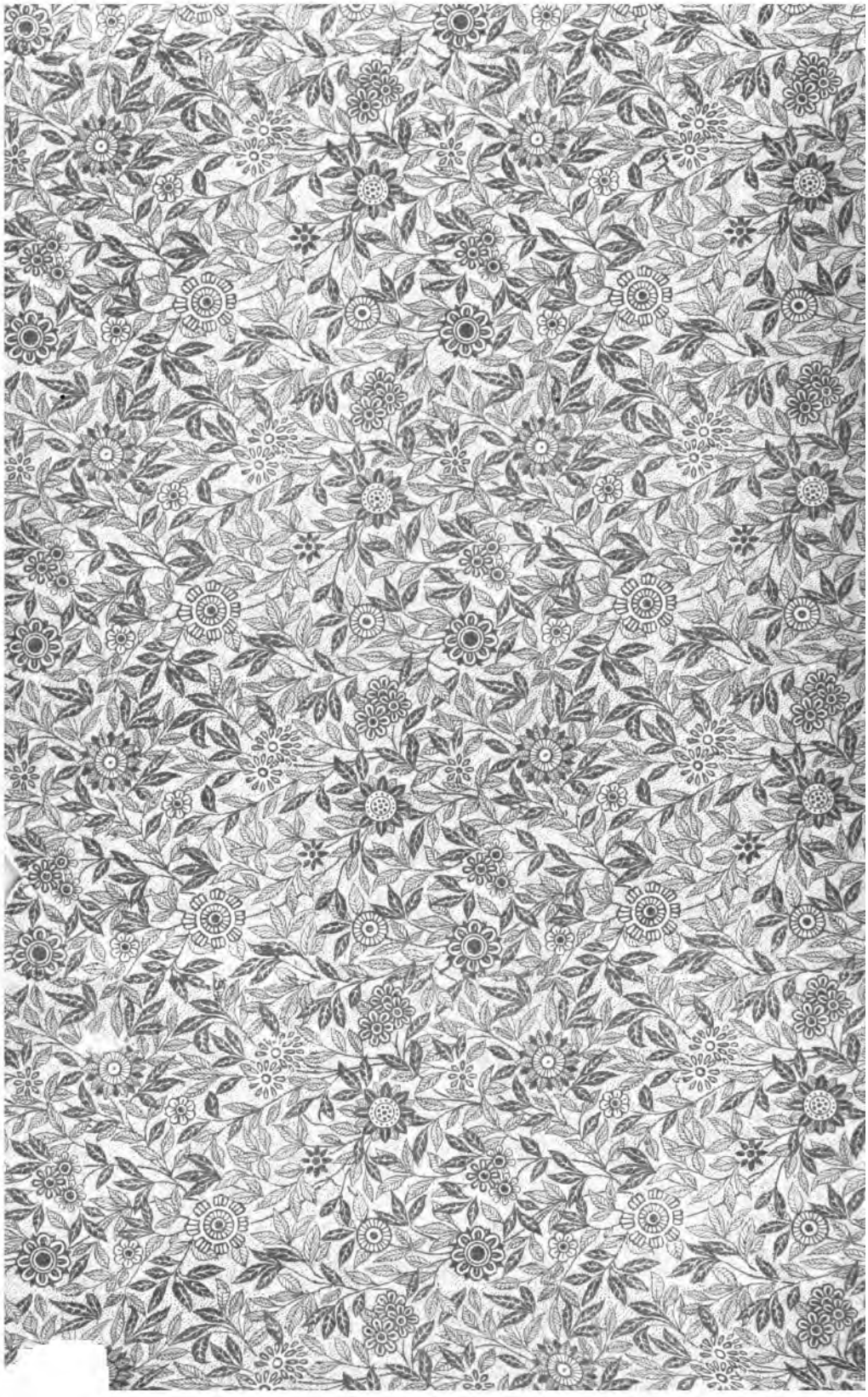
JOHN ELKINS.
Mustered February 1, 1865.

JOSEPH LAYTON.
Mustered October 29, 1862.

JULIUS PLANT.
Mustered January 4, 1864.

JOHN RYAN.
Mustered November 15, 1864.

ITHIA SHEPPARD.
Mustered March 31, 1864.



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